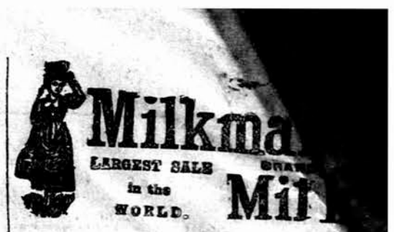
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,821—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.




## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906. | | | | |
| 23rd June | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 30th " | ORIENTAL | 6284 | DONGOLA | 8050 |
| 7th July | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 14th " | PENINSULAR | 6294 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 21st " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 28th " | ORIENTAL | 6284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 4th Aug. | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |
| 11th " | PENINSULAR | 6294 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 18th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 25th " | ORIENTAL | 6284 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Sept. | MOLDAVIA | 9600 | | |

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,255 | Combe | 12th July 1906. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 9th Aug. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Rebufat | 6th Sep. " |
| YARRA | 4,248 | Sellier | 4th Oct. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Rebufat | 30th June 1906. |
| YARRA | 4,248 | Sellier | 21st July " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

| Steamer. | Gross Tons. | Commander. | Date of Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHAH AMEER | 2,987 | B. Piggot | 22nd June |

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | J Thomson | 5091 | 23rd June |
| OLYMPIA | C F Osborne R. N. R. | 5124 | 13th July |
| CERASSIA | A Haig | 6716 | 17th August |
| * BRITANNIA | G Garrick | 3069 | 28th " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5105 | 22nd Sept. |
| MASSILIA | J Thomson | 5091 | 3rd October |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 | 23rd October |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 390 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by the P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 12th July callingat Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 20th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18th June, 1906. Agents,—Bombay.

### KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1906. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5085 | 30th June 1906. |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | C. Matcovih | 6946 | 20th July " |
| † NIPPON | S. Tomanovich | 6316 | 31st " |
| † CHINA | G. Damianovich | 6900 | 30th Aug. " |

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

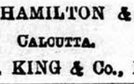
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | A. Bilaffer | 7,600 | 28th June 1906. |

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAKATA MARU | 6161 | Anderson | | 23rd June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | 4405 | Payne | 26th June | 7th July |
| CEYLON MARU | 5038 | K. Kawara. | 10th July | 21st July |

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| REICHSTAG | 2935 | Koppistaetter | 29th June |
| * BUNDESRATH | 2089 | Ulrich | 13th July |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

## RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD | ... ... | from Rs. | 14 |
| SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB | ... ... | " " | 18 |
| WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC | ... ... | " " | 27 |
| RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES | ... ... | " " | 27 |

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE | ... | from Rs. | 17 |
| NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING | ... ... ... | " " | 4 |

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years. | Payable at death, or in 20 years. | Payable at death, or in 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54. 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 11 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 15 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 18 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-12.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

## "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

## BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 29-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

## TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

*Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by*
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON,
*"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."*

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

*PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.*

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1906, and until further notice the DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will CEASE TO RUN.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROBINA HANNAY OR CUNNINGHAM, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of ROBINA HANNAY OR CUNNINGHAM, deceased, who died at No: 3 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the province of Bombay were granted on the 13th day of June, 1906, to WILLIAM HENRY CARDALE, of Bombay, Solicitor, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the Undersigned his Attorneys, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys.
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 534 of 1901.

PARVATIBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of KHATAO VEERJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Tank Road outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

TRIBHOWAN VANARSI, of Bhownagar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in Bhownagar in Kattiawar Zilla.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 24th day of April 1906, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant TRIBHOWAN VANARSHY, in the last day of the term of 42 years from the 28th day of March, 1890, created by a certain Indenture of Lease dated 20th day of August, 1890, made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, of the one part, and Narotum Hurjiwan of the other part, in the following properties at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 980 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Clive Second Row, on or towards the South by Clive First Row, on or towards the East by land leased to the said Lessee, and on or towards the West by land in the occupation of Haridas Premji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Not 3186, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Hirji Hunsraj, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vullabhdas Veerji together with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows;—that is to say on or towards the North Clive 2nd Row, on or towards the South by Clive first Row, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees but then in the occupation of one Yeshwantrao Khanderao Vijanker, and on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees and in the occupation of the said Lessee which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No, 3185, and by the Collector of Assesment under No. 4839 and 4870, and are situate in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Ismail Hassam but are now in the occupation of the tenants of Vallabhdas Veerjee together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon.

Notice is hereby given to all person having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed properties other than claims involving an object to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should on or before the 29th day of June 1906, lodge in my Office a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges,—Dated this 6th day of June, 1906.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club called for WEDNESDAY the 20th June 1906, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th July.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 18th June, 1906.

POREBUNDER STONEWORK.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of CONTRACT LABOUR for POREBUNDER STONEWORK in Calcutta. The drawings of the Building may be inspected at and all particulars obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

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MARTIN & Co.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 10,300,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " 1,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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| New York. | Tientsin | Tairen. | Tokyo. |
| San Francisco. | Peking. | Chefoo. | Nagasaki. |
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| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | £ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 9,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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| GUJRANWALLA | SRINAGAR (KASHMIR) |
| GUJRAT | UMBALLA |
| HAFIZABAD | |
| HUSHIARPORE | *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—* |
| JAMMOO | MEERUT |
| JALLANDAR CITY | SAHARANPORE |
| JHELUM | |
| JHANG | *Sind —* |
| KASUR | KARACHI |
| KOHAT | HYDERABAD |
| LYALLPORE | LARKANA |
| LUDHIANA | SHIKARPORE |
| MIANWALI | SUKKUR |
| MONTGOMERY | |
| MULTAN CITY | *Bluchistan.—* |
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| PATIALA | |

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|---|---|
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| Calcutta | Bangkok | Shanghai |
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

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Daily or Twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders. V. P. P., labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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SECOND HAND BOOKS.

| | Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle | 0 8 |
| Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays | 0 6 |
| Francis Bacon, Vol. I | 0 6 |
| ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS. | |
| Bridge Topics by "Lynx" | 0 8 |
| Studies, by B. C. Mahtab | 0 8 |
| Overheard, by Skene Dhu | 0 8 |
| Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare | 0 8 |
| Poems, by Joseph Furtado | 0 4 |
| The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock | 1 0 |
| Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock | 1 0 |
| "Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee | 1 2 |
| Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope | 2 0 |
| The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil | 0 4 |
| Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner | 0 2 |
| Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T. | 0 8 |
| Echoes of the East, by Xenos | 0 4 |
| Schedule D., by S. W. Flint | 0 4 |
| Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Gara | 0 4 |
| The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee | 0 4 |
| The Wife and Mother, by Vincent | 1 0 |
| German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius | 0 12 |
| Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye | 0 12 |

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—
Boots, Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods.
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc., etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

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| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " — |

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-8 |
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | As. 8 per line |
| Second do | " 4 |
| Third do | " 3 |

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 16 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 | Half-yearly | " 8 |
| Quarterly | " 3 | Quarterly | " 3-8 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

## ER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, Aisite odours, per bottle | 12 8 |
| Vernalis per bottle | 8 8 |
| Flours in fancy bottles | 3 8 |

## TOILET-SOAPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| er's Peau de Espagne, per cake box | 5 0 |
| ler's Violette de Parme, per cake box | 2 8 |
| nd Gallet's Violette de Parme, per Re 1-4 : box | 3 6 |

## BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

## PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunnolly, 2126 tons, Captain K W Young, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Unita 3491 tons Captain R Lowe sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c with a general cargo

THE steamer Barborigs, 2821 tons, Captain A Giacopello sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Trentham Hall, 2661 tons, Captain T E Clement, will sail to-day for Port Said and Avonmouth with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1231 tons, Captain D Storey, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 759 tons, Captain W Laurn which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon brought a cargo of bulk oil.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2799 tons, Captain G Struding, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 2426 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Rangoon &c, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3426 tons, Captain H Mc C Leland which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasard, 504 tons, Captain W C Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloy's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain A Bellafer arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 29th May, with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Ball, Mr Wilkinson and deck

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P & O Company's steamer Oceana, 2547 tons Captain W Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 29th May, via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Archdale, Mr Fox, Capt Layard, Miss Allen, Miss Evans, Mr Johnson, Mr W E Thomas Lt Wagstaff, Dr and Mrs E H Hamilton Mr R R Bears and 2 dock

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 14th June should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Oceana s | Hayward | Shanghai, May 29 |
| | Austria s | Bellafer | Trieste, May 29 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Umta s | Lowe | Rangoon, &c |
| | Dunnolly s | Young | Karachi |
| | Barborigo s | Giacopello | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kesara, Morrison, for Pers'an Gulf
" Khrenfels, Struding, for Hamburg
" Mahammadi, Storey, for Jeddah
" Trentham Hall, Clement, for Avonmouth

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Wearmouth, for Hull, Antwerp, &c
" Singu, for Rangoon and Marmugoa.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Beme | W J de N Guy | Rangoon |
| | Clavering | W Harding | Colombo |
| | Camberwell | W E Baines | Madras |
| | Clan Macdonald | G Hayward | Liverpool |
| | Fooksang | W E Sawer | Hongkong |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Palamcotta | T P Babb | Rangoon |
| | Shahjehan | J P Toms | Moulmein |
| | Clen atis | E L Davies | Bombay |
| | Tyr | O Nellson | Cape Town |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Cromwell | London |
| 15 | Thongwa | Straits |

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The P and O steamer Dorgola, left Hongkong, on June 16. The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 17th instant.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague: Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Connemara and Dongri | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 5 | 7 | 21 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknowns | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 104 |

Total plague deaths to date ... 133,310 197,2718
Same date last year ... 15 17 99

SMALL-POX.

| Attack | Death |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 2 | 3 |

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 16.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 88 9-16 | = | — 3-16 |
| 3 do, Rentes | 95 1-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan | 103 1-2 | = | ,, |
| 3 1-2 per cent Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 7-8 | = | ,, |
| SILVER— | | | |
| Spot in London | 30 1-8 | = | + 1-2 |
| 2 months hence | 29 13 16 | = | + 9-16 |
| Spot in New York | 65 1-4 | = | + 11-8 |

* Advanced owing to good buying from all quarters.

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25'18 | = | unchanged |
| Berlin ,, | 20'48 | = | — 3-4 |
| New York Demand | 4'85 7-8 | = | — 1-8 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 4 | per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 3-8 | do | = ,, |
| 6 ,, ,, ,, | 3 3-8 | do | = ,, |
| 3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills | 3 7-8 | do | = ,, |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 7-8 | do | = ,, |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans | 2 1-4 | do | = ,, |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1-2 | do | = — 1-8 |

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Gold to Bombay | 10 000 |
| Silver to Calcutta | 400,000 |
| Gold to do | 10,000 |

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 3-4 June sellers quiet
WHEAT—steady
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 +3-8. J-A sellers firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-4 +1-4 J-J sellers firmer
Brown 43 1-2 + 1-2 J-J sellers firmer
LINSEED—firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8
IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ... moderate business
East Indian ... steady
Manchester ... steady
Total Sales ... 8,000
Spot ... 6'03+1
Egyptain F G F Brown ... 10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 7,000
Futures closed ... steady

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'83 | 5'82 | 5'73 |
| | | —1 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5'65 | 5'60 | 5'59 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 |
| Dec-Jan | Jan-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5'59 | 5'60 | 5'61 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 |

Receipts at U S Ports ... 4,000
Do. last year ... 11,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 9,000
Do. do. Continent ... 2,000

IN NEW YORK—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 11'20 | |
| Futures, month of July | 10'63—1 | a |
| Do. do. Dec | 10'49+7 | a |

a Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures but reacted later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 1-8 |
| Futures, month of July | 11'08—2 |
| Do. do. Aug | 10'64—2 |
| Tone at close | quiet |

COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool Week's sales | 47,000 |
| Liverpool stock | 808,000 |
| London Stock | 16,000 |
| Total visible supply | 2,440,000—110,000 |
| Do ,, East Indian | 367,000 |
| Total quantity in sight | 10,530,000 + 40,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Saturday 16th June 1906 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,366 bales. |
| Wheat | 8,484 owts. |
| Linseed | 3,000 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 2,295 do |
| Gingellyseed | 626 do |
| Poppyseed | 2,741 do |
| Groundnut | 26 do |
| Castorseed | 5,206 do |
| Rice | 1,614 do |
| Myrabolams | 1,318 do |
| Cottonseed | 6,577 do |
| Mowrasseed | 243 do |
| Gram | 2,469 do |
| Jowar | 5 do |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, JUNE 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ...1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 7-32d
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 154
Shanghai 30 do. ... 314 ½
Japan 30 do. ... 150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98'15 |
| 1st Settlement, 25th June | 98'14 |

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 3rd May. | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 24th ,, | 5 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 7th June | 5 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 29th May | 6 | do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| LINSEED—Tone steady. | |
| Ready ... ... Sept. ... ... | ... 7 6 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... ... | ... 7 12 0 |
| RAPESEED.—Tone steady. | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready ... ... | ... 7 8 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... ... | ... nominal. |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready ... ... | ... 8 6 0 |
| POPPYSEED—Tone steady. | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... | ... 8 6 0 |
| CASTORSEED—Tone steady. | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... | ...37 0 0 |
| WHEAT—Tone steady. | |
| White Delhi ... ... ... ... | ... 4 10 0 |
| White Pessi ... ... ... ... | ... 4 11 0 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet, but steady |
| Estimated sales | 8,000 bales. |
| Imports | 4,000 ,, |

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sep. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'83 | 5'83 | 5'74 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| Sep.-Oct. | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5'66 | 5'61 | 5'59 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| Dec.-Jan | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5'59 | 5'60 | 5'60 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |

Cotton.—There is no change to report in the market and business is still dragging. Buyers are holding off and transactions reported are very limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | Fine. | F.-G. | Good | Dely. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | 188 | 173 | ... | Ready. |
| Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms) | 197 | 187 | ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M. G.) | 193 | 186 | ... | do. |
| Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G. | 204 | 198 | ... | do. |
| Khandeish (M. G.) | ... | 204 | 197 | ... do. |
| Julgaum (M.-G.) | ... | 205 | 198 | ... do. |
| Khundwa (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 203 | ... do. |
| Khanganm, fair staple (M G) | | | | |
| Karanga do (M G) | 306 | 200 | ... | do. |
| Akola do (M G) | | | | |
| Yeotmal (M.-G.) | ... | 209 | 203 | ... do. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | 207 | 201 | ... | do. |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | 212 | 206 | ... | do. |
| Broach (M.-G.) | 260 | 252 | ... | do. |
| Bhownugger, (M. G.) | 223 | 216 | ... | do. |
| Do (H. G.) | 216 | 203 | ... | do. |
| Muttia (M.-G.) | 203 | 193 | ... | do. |
| Dharwar (S.-G.) | ... | ... | 253 | do. |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 234 | do. |
| Compta (M. G.) | ... | ... | 255 | do. |

## THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th June 1906, as compared with the statement of 16th June 1106 :—

| LIABILITIES. | June 9. Rs. | June 16. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 89,00,000 | 89,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 43,65,122 | 44,72,769 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 33,65,388 | 33,45,554 |
| Other Deposits | 7,15,39,689 | 7,11,87,395 |
| Post Bills | 18,920 | 19,473 |
| Sundries | 25,07,374 | 25,44,042 |
| Rs. | 10,13,57,693 | 10,04,67,233 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,25,74,701 | 1,19,52,598 |
| Other authorised Securities | 30,85,238 | 36,59,153 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,39,53,187 | 1,29,30,858 |
| Loans do. do. | 3,08,58,998 | 3,03,43,759 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,39,11,285 | 2,55,06,815 |
| Dead Stock | 3,03,371 | 3,03,371 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 3,918 | 3,860 |
| Balances with other Banks | 17,00,982 | 9,00,306 |
| Sundries | 5,83,767 | 5,96,555 |
| Cash | 2,43,92 333 | 2,03,56,965 |
| | 10,13,57.693 | 10,04.67,233 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## HIGH COURT.—June 19.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.

1423—Thakuredas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khatau and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

171-01—Tyabjee—Hessonlal Dayaram and another vs Devilal Ramchandra for ascertainment decree

442-01—Pestonjee R and K—Shapurjee R Sethna vs Byramjee Dinshaw Taraporewala

701-05—Raghavaya and B—Bolchand Kaviram vs Jesaing Raoc and—Unwalla and P

822-05—Bhaidhanker K and G—Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Bakhtawarmal Ajitmal

853-05—Thakurdas and Co—N C Macleod vs Tepa Boopa—Tyabjee D and Co

858-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jeramdas Ganeshdas and other vs Dhormal Raghunathdas and others—Wadia G and Co

33-06—Payne and Co—Hojee Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed

71-06—Edgelow G and W Co—Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim vs Coverjee Nusserwanjee Dosabhoy

235-06—Payne and Co—Tyabjally Dosanjee and other vs Patil Javerbai Panchood—Daphtary and F D

236-06—Madhowji K and C—Gordhandas Pairej vs Prunjee Khetsi

279-06—Payne and Co—Mobunlal Hurpatrai vs Hurichand Roopchand and others

281-06—Vaturbai J and M—Bai Parson widow vs Hathibhai Ishevarbhai

285-03—Khunderao S and L Nensey Khatraz and Co vs Sopheir Schlumph—Balkrishna and M

294-02—Mulla and M—Dularam Asandas Louis Dreyfus and Co

298-06—Wadia G and C—Bomanjee Eduljee Kasinath vs Jamshedjee Eduljee Batlivalla and another

805-06—Motubhai J and M—Joshi Jotha Raghowjee vs Thaker Mujee Prathan

For Anexcarte Decree,

62-06—Mulla and M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umer-Ramdas and another—Mulji and Dand K R and K suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

230-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P F

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Bullmoor and—Lalji Ratalji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhavji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended new Long Cause.

141-06—Little and Co—Gunputrao Luxuman vs Cashinath Gunputrao Kathawate

Commercial Causes.

153 05—Madhowjee and K—Dharjee Vithaldas and Co vs Sadulal Mohanlal and others—Daphtary F and D

452-05—Malvie H M and R—Joynarayen Phulchand vs Hathilal Buldeodas

Long Cause.

87-05—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and another vs Pragjee Jetha and others—Crawford B and Co P F

179-05—In person—Maiubai Widow vs Cursom Umersey—Mirza and M

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abo Sathar and another vs Seedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and Y

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Ranubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

758 05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and anr vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

550-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Balchand Khooshalchand—Matubhai J and M

697-05—Smetham B and N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamaud Dowlah Shamlal Mulk Bahadur

657-05—Bhalshanker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonj Writer—Madhavji and K

434-05—Mulla and M—Goculji Maneckchand vs Khooma Jiana—Wadia G and Co

711-04—Muljee and D—Phadilal Manji vs Moorarjee Prunjee and others Mulla and R

(Before the PROTHONOTARY

For Investigation of Pauperism

29-05—Raghavaya and B Tulsabai widow vs Jamnabai widow and another partheard


## A TYPICAL BILE BEAN CURE.

### BILIOUSNESS AND BACK PAINS BANISHED QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

"I can honestly say that Bile Beans have succeeded in curing me of biliousness after ordinary medicines had entirely failed. So I have great faith in Bile Beans, and always keep them in the house." Such was the reply an enquiring Middlesbrough reporter elicited from Mrs. Annie Richardson, of 27, Surrey Street, Middlesbrough.

"For many years I suffered from biliousness," continued Mrs Richardson, "I was constantly subject to fits of dizziness. My head seemed to swim round and round, and my eyelids ached terribly, Dull, heavy pains in my back made my illness even more agonizing, and for weeks together I was quite unable to do my housework,

"I tried several well-known remedies, but they had little or no effect on me, My married daughter told me she had been cured of the same complaint by Bile Beans, and I decided to give them a fair trial, I gave up all the medicines I had been taking, and took Bile Beans alone, Almost immediately I felt their good effect, and the third bottle brought me entire relief, I enjoy right good health now, and take quite pleasure in my work, I have no hesitation in strongly recommending Bile Beans to all sufferers from biliousness,"

Mr. Richardson corroborated his wife's story. "I haven't much faith in patent medicines as a rule," he said, "but I do know that Bile Bean have done my wife a wonderful lot of good."

Mrs. Richardson's story of her recovery is typical of all Bile Bean cures. Bill Beans quickly effect a marked improvement, which is steadily maintained until a complete cure is effected. That is because Bile Beans are a natural vegetable specific which helps the ailing organs to work out their own salvation.

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Obtainable of all Chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg, Co's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re 1-2 and Rs. 2-8, per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg, Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta,

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th June, 1906.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRIMMIN—June 18, at Marine Lines the wife of Lt.-Col. Crimmin I.M.S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAY—June 11, at Quetta, the wife of Denys Bray, I C S, of twin son and daughter.

ROWBOTHAM—June 15, at Egmore, to Mr and Mrs C S Rowbotham, a son.

DEATHS.

MELLOR—May 7, at Cottesloe Beach, Western Australia, William Mellor, formerly of Sanawar, Punjab.

WILLIAMS—May 31, at Agra, of enteric fever Daisy, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs J G H Williams, Ordnance Dept.


## "AURUM POTABILE"

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HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

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A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h.23m., Sun sets 6h 39m. High Water 10-24m. 9-48a Low water, 3-16m., 3-50a. Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE—Parcel mails for China, Japan and Netherlands India per extra s. s. Ville-de-la-Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow (20th).

ACCIDENT WITH A GUN.—Chotta Dhakoo, aged 35 years, residing at Jerowlee in the Thana District, and who was in the employ of a Parsee there named Byramji, was wounded through a gun, going off, accidentally, which Byramji's son Nadersbaw was trying to suspend on to a nail. One of the shots passed through the domestic's right hip. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday, where he is now detained for treatment.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Constellation ... Tom Clark |
| Fantasia | Alpine Echo s ... Herforth |
| Selection | In Datomey (A Negro Musical Comedy ... M Cook |
| Valse | Tout Passe ... Berger |
| Selection | Lucrezia Borgia ... Donizette |
| Cake Walk | The Brooklyn ... Thurban |

THEFT OF A NOTE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Bodley charged Shunkar Chimia with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 10 belonging to Mr. George Kelly, a Customs Officer residing at Colaba. The complainant came home on Saturday night and placed his clothes on the chair. As the complainant required some money he took out a bundle of notes from his pocket and found Rs. 10 missing. The accused was suspected of having stolen the money and on information being given to the police the accused was arrested while cashing the note. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL FALL WHILE WORSHIPPING.—A Hindu woman named Bhagitribai, aged 32, and residing on the third floor of a house on Girgaum Back Road, fell accidentally out of a window, on to the road, a distance of 40 feet, on Sunday. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found suffering from concussion of the brain and to have sustained several other injuries. A few hours after her admittance into the Hospital she succumbed to her injuries. Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, over the body of the deceased. It appeared that on the morning in question, the deceased, according to her usual practice, came to the window to worship a tulsee tree, kept on a ledge. While engaged in the worship she overbalanced herself and fell on to the road. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A DESERVING RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—We understand that Mr. Cursetji Aderji, the Station Master of the Church Gate Station, retires from service at an early date after having put in 41 years' service in the B. B and C. I. Railway Company. He joined the Railway Service in 1865, and was for some time a clerk under the Assistant Traffic Manager, and was thereafter appointed Station Master at Charni Road, Marine Lines, and Colaba. Mr. Cursetji has been the Station Master at Church Gate Station for the last 34 years, and is held in high esteem by the travelling public on account of his courteous and obliging nature and his anxiety to look after their comfort and requirements. His popularity is evinced by the fact that some years ago when the Railway authorities wanted to transfer him to some other station, a requisition signed by numerous influential citizens was made to the Railway authorities, requesting them to allow him to continue as Station Master at Church Gate, a request which on account of his popularity they were obliged to accede to. A movement is now set on foot to give him a purse or some other suitable present on his retirement and the subscriptions from the public which are likely to come to a decent sum will be handed over to an influential Committee which is to be formed hereafter.

## BOMBAY COASTING SERVICE.

THINGS appear to be looking up in the coast trade of Bombay. We understand that Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassam is adding three new steamers to the existing fleet of the Bombay Harbour Steam Ferry Service, and a considerable accession of business is anticipated. The Company has so far boasted only of four steamers plying in the Harbour and on the Konkan Coast, while they also ran on certain days to Bhownagar. The augmenting of the fleet by the three new steamers will enable the Company to run a daily service to the Konkan Coast ports as well as one to Cutch Mandvi, while the harbour service will be strengthened. The present Manager of the Company hopes by his energetic endeavours to improve the steamer service and so render the line popular to all classes of voyagers.

## THE STUDIO MURDER.

### A Bewildering Mystery.

THROUGHOUT the week prior to the departure of the last mail from London all the papers were full of details of the murder of the young artist, Mr. Wakley and the Mystery which envelopes it. Several theories have been advanced the chief one being that the murder was committed by a soldier on account of rowel spur marks on the victims leg.

The result has been that cavalry men in London have been subjected to a considerable amount of examination and surveillance so far without success.

The theory that the murder is connected with the bank robbery which was attempted in the same building seems to have been finally abandoned.

A soldier stationed at Albany street Barracks has been detained by the police on suspicion and it is understood that some of Mr. Wakley's letters were found in his possession.

Certain points which have been ascertained by late investigations are :

1. With regard to the key found in the deceased man's hand, it is now clear that it is that of the lavatory, and the misconceptions which had arisen in regard to this point are due to confusion between the key in the hand and a second key which was found under the body. This second key is the one which has been described as a small key, apparently that of a drawer or desk. The statement that Mr. Wakley's bunch of keys is missing is confirmed on high authority.

2. Dealing with the question of entrance to the building, the information this morning published seems to point to the likelihood of skeleton keys having been used, Two doors would have to be opened—the outer one and one on the stairs.

3. It is understood that the photographs of finger-prints which were found on the premises have been closely scrutinised by the finger-print experts and compared with all the finger-print impressions in the possession of the authorities at Scotland Yard. As a result the police are satisfied that the prints do not correspond with any of those already in their possession, so that these possible clues may not be of much value—at present.

4. A clairvoyante, who gazed into the past with a physician at her elbow taking voluminous notes, declared that entrance had been obtained by means of a skeleton key. She then traced Mr. Wakley's movements from the studio, and the indications clearly showed that he had come downstairs to discover the cause of some unusual disturbance. Then he was attacked and killed. "There were three men concerned. I believe I could tell you where one of them resides. But in psychic matters it is essential that the Biblical injunction to 'let no man anything should be rigidly observed. Mrs. Paulet stood on the landing outside Mr. Chevalier's door, and held an object which had been in the dead man's possession. You can take it as a fact, she said, that he was not likely to have had any intrigue such as would have led to a vendetta. His soul was pure and unsullied. He had a beautiful disposition.

5. Three strange men are said to have been loitering outside the house at the beginning of last week.

6. It seems a fact that unusual lights in the building were seen from outside on Wednesday night.

7. A cabman is said to have given information that he saw Mr. Wakley in company with a man (well known to the cabman as a person of shady antecedents) late on the night of the murder.

PROFESSOR CHURTON COLLINS'S VIEW.

To the Express Professor Churton Collins contributes a long and interesting article, in which he endeavours to arrive at a solution of the tragedy. He says :

There were at least six serious wounds on the head, corresponding to the terrific blows which had been rained on it. One blow smashed in the skull, and would have been amply sufficient to extinguish life, as the assailant of asseilants must well have known. The other blows, dealt apparently when the body was falling and on the ground, had been furiously inflicted in sheer diabolical mania, battering in the sides of the face and skull. This infernal superfluity of malice certainly looks like the work of frenzied hatred or of a homicidal maniac.

The movements of the murdered man before he met his terrible end can be conjectured with some certainty. He entered the house between 11 p.m. and 12 p.m. ; he then went into his bedroom, undressed, for he had on not his day dress but pyjamas and jacket, trousers and stockings.

Hearing some noise, or possibly for some other reason he turned on the light in the passage, descended the stairs, and was felled to the ground the moment he entered the lavatory by some person concealed in it. He may have been pursued into the lavatory as he attempted to take shelter—an important point which may possibly be decided by ascertaining whether the blow which felled him struck him on the front, as is now presumed, or on the back of the head. At present this is not determined.

There are two other points the importance of which as possible clues cannot be over estimated. One is the fact—I owe this to Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Wakley's landlord, who occupies the studio beneath —that the keys of the two doors—that is, the key of the street-door and that of the door of his staircase, with which he must have let himself in—are missing. And the other clue lies in the sort of instrument which inflicted the fatal blows.

It may be added before going further that nothing in the house, was disturbed, that nothing was removed either from the body or from any part of the house except the keys, and that there was no indication at all of the presence of any stranger either in Mr. Chevalier's apartments or in those of the murdered artist. Everything in the way of property is accounted for .... With the whole place to themselves it is hardly likely that experts in crime would have been deterred by the presence of their murdered victim from making some capital out of the risk they had run. The fact that clothes had been fetched from the bedroom and thrown over the corpse is no indication that this was not the work of burglars for this custom, as the record of innumerable similar crimes shows, is all but universal.

But the savage and diabolical reduplication of absolutely unnecessary blows does not necessarily point to the work of burglars. That Mr. Wakley's assailants, knowing that he was an artist and might, had he recovered consciousness, have remembered and described them and so have established their identity should have realised the necessity of despatching him is likely enough. But such an excess of infernal savagery, even assuming that more than one hand was at work, is not characteristic of this class of criminals.

Everything, indeed seems to point to the presumption that this was the work either of the frantic passion of some deadly personal enemy or of some access of homicidal mania on the part of an acquaintance. This is certain ; whoever entered that house either entered it in company with Mr. Wakley —who himself opened both doors—or entered by the possession of two duplicate keys, It is quite conceivable that an infuriated woman might have struck the blows. It is not probable that they were inflicted merely with the intention of despatching Mr. Wakley from motives of self-protection or prudence on the part of burglars.

Dr. Angus, the divisional surgeon, said that when he examined the body, death had taken place at least five hours previously. There were a great number of wounds on the forehead, and very serious wounds at the back of the head. Nearly every wound had caused a fracture of the skull. Great force had been used. In fact, the assailant must have been in a condition of absolute frenzy.

Was death sudden or slow ?—I think death occurred after the first blow. Perhaps twenty of the wounds were caused after death.

Showing that it was a very determined attack ?—Showing an absolutely frenzied condition. The position of the body was peculiar, inasmuch as it was lying absolutely prone on the back, whilst some of the more serious wounds were at the back of the head. These could not have been inflicted while the body was in that position. The first blow was in all probability struck at the back of the head, as is evident from the great amount of hemorrhage.

Do you think he was going to bed, or that he had been to bed ?—Well, in view of my later knowledge I should think he was possibly reading either in bed or on the bed. The light was still burning, and the book was beside the bed. He might have heard something—or I don't know what it would be—that suggested his movement ; but at all events he met his death where he fell. That was the only place where hemorrhage occurred. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity. From the condition of the hands there was no evidence that he made any effort to save himself, and the only part bespattered with blood was the part immediately at the back of the head.

Then you say that he died from these injuries, probably after the first or second

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THE MANAGER,

DEPT. "4."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906.


## AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

SOME months ago a magazine writer philosophised over the history of the United States under the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. He lamented that it has been a millionaires' decade, a reign of financial terror and lawlessness, during which corrupting influences have spread everywhere and among all classes. Tainted money forced its way into every vein and artery of the body politic. Municipal Government was reduced by it to organised bribery and blackmail. In State Government the bosses became more than ever arrogant and unscrupulous, for they had all the millionaires and the moneyed powers at their back. Even the Federal Administration did not escape the prevailing infection. This is a summary of his charges. Yet he asked us to believe that the mass of the American people are as honest as those of any other country—honest for lack of opportunity, saved from sin by the absence of temptation. That is not asking a great deal, but it is hard to believe—in the face of recent revelations—that the Americans have quite as high a moral standard as our own, or that they are equally successful in living up to it. If it were true we suppose the English people are accounted more clever in keeping their sins from the light of day; but no Englishman will admit that or will claim to be as successfully sinful as his American cousin. Fortunate it is, in the interests of morality, that the United States has men and women with fearless and ready pens, who do not hesitate to expose malpractices and dishonesty, and a President, who condemns the cynical dishonesty of some of his most powerful compatriots and styles them the debauchers of business and political life who should be treated with contemptuous abhorrence. These free lances of the daily and periodical press have done more for the improvement of American morals than the Church or the Law. Elsewhere their lucubrations might have passed unnoticed. But in States there is never smoke without fire and the President has in every case had the origin enquired into.

Just as Mr. Thomas W. Lawson exposed the iniquities of high finance and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the remarkable methods of the Standard Oil Trust, Mr. Upton Sinclair drew attention to the horrors of the Chicago Packing houses. This he did in a novel he wrote entitled "The Jungle." Describing the "condemned meat industry," he said: "The people of Chicago saw the Government inspectors in Packingtown, and they all took that to mean that they were protected from diseased meat. They did not understand that these hundred and sixty-three inspectors had been appointed at the request of the packers, and that they were paid by the United States Government to certify that all the diseased meat was kept in the State. They had no authority beyond that for the inspection of the meat to be sold in the city and in the State. The whole force in Packingtown consisted of three henchmen of the local political machine. There was said to be two thousand dollars a week hush-money from the tubercular steers alone; and so much again from the hogs which had died of the cholera on the trains and which you might see any day being loaded into box-cars and hauled away to a place called Globe, where they made a fancy grade of lard." One of the characters in the book, who is engaged at a great packing-house, is made to declare that it "seemed as if every time you met a person from a new department you heard of new swindles and new crimes." It seemed they must have agencies all over the country to hunt out old and crippled, and diseased cattle to be canned. There were cattle which had been fed on whiskey malt, the refuse of the breweries and had become "what men call steerly—which means covered with boils." They bought up all the old rancid butter left over in the grocery stores of a continent, oxidised it by a forced air process to take away the odour, rechurned it and sold it in bricks in the cities. Another character in Mr. Sinclair's work is made to describe the pickling of hams. When found sour a ham was rubbed with soda to take away the smell and then sold for the free-lunch counter. In the pickling of hams they have an ingenious contrivance consisting of a hollow needle attached to a pump. By plunging this needle into the meat a ham can be filled with pickle in a few seconds. Some of the hams are spoiled and have "an odour so bad that a man could hardly bear to be in the room with them." To pump into these the packers had a second and much stronger chemical preparation which destroyed the odour—"a process known to the workers as giving three-thirty per cent."

Mr. Upton Sinclair claimed to have made a thorough inspection of the packing-houses before writing his book and declared that no beef was canned "if it was good for anything else." Then Mr. Roosevelt appointed a Committee of Inspection with the result which has been already made known. Whether a measure as stringent as the President desires will be passed by the Congress remains to be seen. Meantime packers are indignant, for their trade is suffering. England is Chicago's best customer, but we observe the New York correspondent of one of that Home papers, tells his readers that some of the hardened packers have rather a poor opinion of the British consumer and believe that when the present glare of publicity is withdrawn, and when the usual questions in the British Parliament have been asked and answered, he will forget all about the diseased meats, putrid livers, dyed and deodorised hams and canned atrocities which have figured so largely in the present scandal. There have been revelations before, says he, about canned beef, and venal inspectors, but they have been lived down—so why not this time? France and Germany have made the distribution of dangerous meat from abroad practically impossible, but the British are not nearly so strict as they ought to be or as the necessities of the public health demand. Importers say they are, and the Commissariat of the British Army is positive that its system of inspection is so sufficient that no bad meat can reach the troops. But we cannot be so sanguine until after the close of the inquiry into the question of the South African War stores—which, so far, leads to the impression that unscrupulous contractors have very little to fear. Still it is probable that the tests applied on the English side of the Atlantic will be made much stricter, whether American methods and morals are improved or not, for we can hardly be asked in fairness to admit that the mass of the American people are as honest as those of any other country. If they really are and we are as depraved as our cousins across the water, let us thank God that our sins have never found us out.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

AMONGST the many big strides which have been made by Japan in the last few years, and especially in the last few months, the furtherance of education may be reckoned as one of the chief. Mr. N. Makino, Minister of State for Education, recently dwelt on the hopeful future that lay before Japan if the people had sufficient resolution to bear increasing burdens, and if the spread of education were proportionate to the occasion. But most specially he laid emphasis on the fact that moral teaching was the greatest requisite. It has been found that the student class, of late, have shown a disposition to extravagance, spending much more than is needed on their education. Moreover Mr. Makino thinks that they do not use their time as well as might be, being inclined too often to chase the shadow and forgetting the substance. Equally in his opinion the people at large are paying too much attention to externals and, living from hand to mouth, regard only the impossibilities of the moment. No one, however opposed on principle to a non-religious system of education, is likely to deny that there is a considerable amount of force in Mr. Makino's contentions. The lamentable bickerings between the various sects which have hindered and are still hindering the progress of education in England, France, and other European countries, are sufficient proof that serious disadvantages frequently accompany ethical instructions based on religious teaching. It will be also admitted that Japan has gained immensely by the stress laid on patriotism in the education of her children. But when it has been admitted that Mr. Makino had grounds for the praise which he bestowed upon Japanese educational methods, it remains to be enquired if Japan does not, nevertheless, suffer appreciably through the divorce of education from religion. It has also to be asked if, in fact, religious training and tradition do not play a larger part as a basis of Japanese character and patriotism than the Minister for education suggests. But the Imperial Rescript of the Emperor of the Japan issued in 1890 regarding education embodies a fundamental doctrine, setting forth with lucidity the obligations people owe to the State and obviates the necessity for any discussion on ethical points. From the report of the Ministry of Education for 1903-4 it is seen that the percentage of children of School age who received instruction is steadily increasing and that Japan now holds the record for the world, only four boys of every one hundred failing to attend school. Altogether the number of children of school age receiving elementary instruction is 5,976,124 and the number of teachers is 108,360, so that the average number of children per teacher is 56, approximately. As for kindergartens, there are altogether 281 with 748 instructors and 25,803 children attending them. Of blind and dumb schools there are 20 with 120 teachers and 1,043 students, namely 446 blind and 597 dumb. Technical education shows encouraging statistics. There are no less than 1,594 schools with 94,133 pupils and 3,285 instructors, of whom 57 are foreigners. It would seem therefore that Mr. Makino's zeal may expend itself solely on improvements of the existing regime while having such excellent material upon which to work.

THE DECLINE OF THE BALLET.

THE days of the serious ballet seem to be gone, but the production of Coppelia at the Empire makes for hopefulness. One has to go back to the nights of Monte Cristo at the same house to recall a classical or dramatic production of equal importance. It is interesting therefore to conjecture as to the reason for the decline of the ballet, which once was the adoration of generations of theatre-goers. It is to be feared that very many people, in England at least, go to see a ballet in these days with no further wish than to have their ears tickled by lively music, and their eyes charmed by the figures and the costumes of the dancers. They refuse to realise that "ballet d'action" has any other than mere sensuous attractions, and that a good ballet has all the qualities of a serious stage-play in addition to many to which no play can lay claim. It sets out to tell a simple yet dramatic story, and in place of speech there is gesture, strengthened by music, which in a sense taken the place of the human voice. Mr. S. L. Bensusan, in "Macmillan's," thus caustically sums up the causes of the decline of real dancing in England:—A few years ago it became apparent to every amateur that if highly trained dancing, an art's ripe product, was not to be acquired, the other variety was; and to justify themselves, the skirt-dancers, who at that time were as the sand upon the sea-shore for multitude, found that ballet-dancing was ugly. They passed from skirt to serpentine dancing; they loaded the lighter stage with draperies, they loomed large in the programmes of benevolent causes until a wit remarked that "Charity uncovered a multitude of shins," and this, too, although Loie Fuller reduced their pretensions and their methods to absurdity by setting long waves of Bokhara silk, or some equally light material, fluttering in strange lights, what time she herself was hidden from view, and called the result dancing, ignoring the obvious fact that no human being was at all necessary in the performance, and that a small motor or gas-engine could have done the work with equal animation and less fatigue. The triumph of the skirt was established, and then the wave of physical culture spread over Great Britain; gymnastics and contortions of the ugliest kind were added to modern stage-dancing, until, by means of such devices as "splits" and "catherine wheels," dancers had acquired the very maximum of vulgarity, inelegance and—popular approval! But it remains undeniable that the performer, even when she has learned to manipulate draperies, to kick the back of her own head (rejoicing either in her agility or in the hollow echo), and to hop round the stage holding one leg up as though it were a flagstaff, is as far removed from the ability to dance as she was in the days when she was a perfectly inoffensive member of the community, for whom the world held nothing quite so desirable as her feeding-bottle. Dancers must be born as well as made,—unless they happen to be born in the south of Spain, and there alone they seem to be born ready-made.

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THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 8th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

A CENSUS of the Chenab and Jhelum canal irrigation colonies will be taken this autumn.

THE Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Idar has left Simla for Rajputana on his way back to his State.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT concluded her course of lectures in the Simla Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. All have been given to crowded audiences.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th May, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 483,015 mds. and Rs. 1,035 in the earnings.

THE question of transport registration is again under the consideration of the Punjab Government and military authorities, and it is not improbable that a committee will be formed to deal with it.

OF the indigo crop, Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., write from Calcutta:—"Complaints are being received of want of rain generally. The crop is backward, and "mahai" will be later than usual."

THERE is no hitch over the proposals from the Punjab regarding the superior police grades reorganization. The delay in receiving the sanction of the Secretary of State is due simply to this despatch having gone Home somewhat later than others.

THE statement published in a native paper that a committee consisting of Mr. Bell, Colonel Bate and Major Pease has been appointed by the Government to investigate the grievances of the students of the Medical School, Lahore, is without foundation.

GOVERNMENT have decided that the course of training for Civil Medical pupils at the Medical Schools in this Presidency shall, as in the case of Military pupils, extent over four years instead of three years, as at present. The change will take effect from November next.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of entitled passages to the families of military departmental officers with honorary rank and Indian departmental warrant officers on all occasions on which the husband himself is granted an entitled passage on either a Government vessel or hired transport.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 2,146, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 36. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 34,186, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,849.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 25,686, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 738. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 5,83,843, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,96,058.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 6,154, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,808. Total earnings from 1st January to 5th May, were Rs. 86,697, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,163.

THE Karens of Burma have long been renowned for their skill in archery, and their bows and poisoned arrows are formidable weapons of offence and defence, and do them good service against the attacks of wild beasts and robbers. Recently a tiger skin, nine feet from end to end, was brought in to Bassein by a Karen for the usual Government reward, the beast having been killed with one of these weapons.

THE Kandy District Planters' Association at the Special General Meeting held on Saturday last, decided to offer a prize of Rs. 150 for the best method of tapping Ceara rubber without injury to the cambium of the tree. It was also agreed at this Meeting to invite the Parent Association to send circulars to District Planter's Associations, inviting subscriptions for a prize to be given for the best essay on the present difficulty with labour in Ceylon, its causes, and the best way of meeting it.

HIS Majesty's Consul at Batavia, Mr. D.D. Fraser, reports that considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of caoutchouc-producing trees in Java during the past few years, and at the end of March 1905, the Netherlands Indian Government had 9626 acres planted out with 810,665 trees, while 309,404 plants were at that time being tended in nurseries. The culture of these trees would appear, says Mr Fraser, to give every promise of satisfactory results and it is reported that orders have been given to bring a much larger area under cultivation.

THE great extension of irrigation both in the Punjab and Sind has caused attention to be directed to the possible damage to land by over-watering. In tracts where there are saline deposits in the subsoil these are brought to the surface by capillary attraction, and unless there is good drainage serious the results may follow. In parts of Sind particularly, where drainage is practically impossible, the effects of constant irrigation have declared themselves already. Inquiries are, we understand, to be made by the Agricultural Department, and a scientific examination of the soil should show what remedies are required. In the United Provinces the dangers from reh in irrigated tracts have been overcome by good drainage: in Sind some other method will have to be employed, especially where the rainfall is small and there is no "washing" of the surface of the ground by storm-waters.

PRETTY POLLY is well and should win the Gold Cup. Great Scot will not start, being reserved for Goodwood. The going at present is hard and rain is wanted. The King will be present, but not the Queen.

## THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

FOR many weeks in the interval between the noise of hammers resounded with the noise of hammers for workmen have been busily engaged preparing the Old Wellington Chapel in the crypt of the Knight of St. Michael and St. George. Now all is finished, amid much pomp the chapel has been dedicated to the order and the Church home. The roof is richly blazoned with the arms, a splendid window glows beneath it, and the tops of the knight's banners rise above the screen. Most of the appandages of chivalry have been adopted, and the provision of the chapel has been welcomed not only as enlarging the dignity of the Order, but also as increasing the interest of the Cathedral.

The solemn dedication of the chapel on June 7 was probably one of the most stately services held within the walls of the Cathedral. It will be purely heraldic. Such associations would be patently inflated in the case of a body less than 10 years old, an Order wherein the knights win their station by their own labours. The College of Arms is taking no part in the arrangements. So far as is known, there will be no bards in the procession, no gilded panoply of kings and heralds and their suivants. Rough Croix, Bluemantle and all such goodly company are not to assist. The Order is on departmental lines from the Colonial Office. Albert Woods, the late Garter King, was King of Arms of St. Michael and St. George, but after his death the office was not filled up, and all the duties are now performed by the Order's own Officer-at-Arms, Sir William Baillie Hamilton, whose headquarters are in White-hall.

In short, as the heralds says the service of dedication was a domestic affair. But it was domestic on the grand scale. The King was present as Sovereign of the Order. The Prince of Wales was there as Grand Master, and the Duke of Connaught as Knight Grand Cross. All the Knights within easy reach of England attended. The Cathedral was for that occasion only, given up entirely to them and to their ladies. The Knights Grand Cross of the Order include the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Cromer, Sir Donald Currie, Earl Grey, Lord Kitchener, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Milner, Lord Strathcona, Lord Tennyson, Sir George White, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and most of our more prominent ambassadors. Among the honorary Knights Grand Cross are the King of Siam, the Khedive, the Ameer, and King Menelek II. Kaid Maclean is a K. C. M. G.; the Companions, 600 in number, are in the main explorers, soldiers, administrators and traders.

The Knights wore full regalia at the service, and the Cathedral was a rich glow of blue. "Saxon blue is the colour of the Order, and Saxon blue, though few Anglo-Saxons know it is a bright, deep tint not unlike the shade known as royal blue. The mantle is of Saxon blue lined with scarlet, silk, tied with cordons of blue, scarlet, and gold, and having on the left side the star of the Order. The "chapeau" is of blue satin lined with scarlet, and surmounted with white and black ostrich feathers. Blue and scarlet also are the colours of the riband. On one side of the badge St. Michael is at war with Satan on the other St. George, on horseback, is engaged in desperate conflict with the dragon. Which saint stands for the foreign side of the Order and which for the colonial has never been satisfactorily established, any more than the local associations of the devil and the dragon.

The idea of a chapel for the Order originated with Archdeacon Sinclair. The Order has always had a prelate, chosen from the most distinguished of the colonial bishops, and it was therefore officially connected with the National Church. But it had no chapel, like that of the Garter at Windsor, the Bath at Westminster, the Thistle at Edinburgh, and St. Patrick at Dublin. It occurred to the Archdeacon that, as St. Paul's is the cathedral of the capital city of the Empire, an Order devoted to Imperial affairs would find a fitting home there. The late Sir Robert Herbert, Chancellor of the Order, took up the suggestion with enthusiasm; approval was expressed by Queen Victoria, by the late Duke of Cambridge, then Grand Master, and by the present King. A Committee was formed. The Dean and Chapter carefully considered what part of the Cathedral could be granted for the purpose, and settled upon the Wellington Chapel, in the south aisle, from which the monument had been removed. The chapel is not as large as the Order would have wished. It will hold nothing like their 100 Knights Grand Cross, 300 Knight Commanders, and 600 Companions. But as, by reason of their calling, most of the members of the Order are generally abroad, the chapel will accomodate as many Knights as are likely to assemble on any ordinary occasion.

The shrine or chantry has been richly furnished at the cost of members of the Order. All the stalls are of teak. The central seat at the west end is the Sovereign's stall, surmounted by the Royal Arms supported by cherubs. On the dexter side is the stall of the Grand Master, given as a memorial to the Duke of Cambridge, who last held the office, by his sons, and on the sinister side is the Duke of Connaught's stall. Other stalls in the upper row are being assigned to Knights Grand Cross who contributed to the chapel fund, and above the stalls will be their banners and escutcheons. Chairs for the Companions have been given by Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., and some elaborated ornamental iron work has been given by the Dean and Chapter. The painted window was the gift of Sir Walter Wilkin, a Knight Commander of the Order and late Lord Mayor of London. The Knights' banners are brand-new, worked in English silk by the ladies of the Decorative Needlework Society. The coats-of-arms in the vault of the Chapel with their elaborate mantling and rich gilding, are those of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Cambridge, and the late Sir Robert Herbert. The registers of the Order will be kept in a carved cupboard beneath the painted window.

The "Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George" has gone far beyond its original foundation. It was founded in 1818 by George IV., when Prince Regent, in commemoration of the British protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and it was intended "for natives of the Ionian Islands and of the Island of Malta and its dependencies, and for such other subjects of His Majesty as may hold high and confidential situations in the Mediterranean." With the repudiation of the protectorate the Order was placed on a wider basis, and by Letters Patent of 1868 and 1877 it was enlarged to extend to such of the natural-born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom as may have held, or are holding, high and confidential offices within Her Majesty's colonial possessions, and in reward for services rendered to the Crown in relation to the foreign affairs of the Empire. It has never been said of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, as the old duke said of the Garter, "that the beauty of it was there was no beastly merit about it." There is no story concerning the Order to compare with that told of Lord Beaconsfield and a certain noble Scottish lord—I would give him the Thistle, but he would be certain to eat it. But the Order of St. Michael and St. George is one that does appeal to the man of affairs, the man who knows what decorations stand for. Only one danger seems to frown in the path of the Order now that it has a chapel of its own. Ashmole, in describing the degradation of a knight who is a companion of an Order which, as a capitular body, has a chapel assigned to it, sets out that the knight's banner, helm, and armorial plate are to be torn down from above and from off his stall by the Officer-of-Arms, and are to be spurned or kicked out of the building. Therefore the Knights of St. Michael and St. George must now be on their very best behaviour.

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THE newspapers from Goa contain news of the serious illness of his Excellency Dr. Valentine, Archbishop of Goa, the Patriarch and Prelate of the East Indies. His Excellency, who had been in poor health for some time, proceeded last month to Mahableshwar for a change, and while there was stricken with an attack of paralysis which rendered him speech less. He was attended by Major Jameson, I.M.S., and under that Officer's treatment regained his speech. Heavy rains having since set in at Mahableshwar his Excellency was ordered to move to Panchgani, where, we are glad to hear, he is improving.

# THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

## ARMED JEWS ATTACK TRAINS.

### Fear of an Organised Massacre.

### MURDERS AT WARSAW.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Bands of Jewish revolutionaries at Bielostok fired all yesterday with revolvers and rifles from the roofs of houses and windows on the Government buildings and on approaching trains.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The leading Jewish members of the Duma have telegraphed to Lucien Wolf in London that the Bielstock affair is clearly the beginning of an organised massacre and only energetic intervention can prevent it. They appeal to all persons of influence to help them.

Five soldiers and a policeman were wounded and two killed at Warsaw on Saturday, and a Police Officer, his wife and two soldiers were shot dead there on Sunday. No arrests have been made.

## THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

### Lying-in-State at Wellington.

The steamer Oswestry Grange, bringing Mr. Seddon's body, arrived at Wellington last evening. The cruiser "Encounter" escorted the ship into the harbour and fired a salute.

Large crowds were assembled in the quay. The body is now lying in state in the Parliament Buildings. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

### Negotiations Progressing Favourably.

### GERMANY'S INTERESTS NOT DISTURBED.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The "Standard" states that the Anglo-Russian negotiations for a general understanding between the two countries are progressing satisfactorily and that with a view to allaying any suspicions on the part of Germany the latter has been assured that no agreement will be signed affecting her interests especially in the region of the Bagdad Railway and no attempt will be made to impose an international control.

## JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

### N. Y. K. Steamer Service Extended.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Tokio states that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's service of steamers to Hongkong, Bangkok and Sumatra is to be extended to Java and Calcutta.

## CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Bishop Welldon who was Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India from 1898 to 1902 has been appointed Dean of Manchester.

## THE ZULU SURRENDER.

### More Chiefs Come in.

More Zulu Chiefs are surrendering and it is expected that the majority of the rebels will come in by the 19th instant.

Only two important Chiefs are still rebelling.

## HEAVY FLOODS IN CHINA.

### Great Railway Destruction.

Heavy floods in Southern Chihli have destroyed forty kilometres of the Hankow-Peking railway.

[Our Shanghai correspondent writes:—Interest and specially native interest, centres at present in the fortunes of the two railways—the Canton-Hankow and the local lines. Developments in Canton, so soon after the floating of the Trunk-line Company, are not reassuring, and native investors are trembling for the safety of their money. Many rely on the government guarantee, and believe that that will save their fortunes. Others doubt the government, as they have learned by many a chastening experience to doubt everything bearing an official brand.

The sense of security is not enhanced by the experience of shareholders in the Swatow-Chaocboufu Railway. That line was to be opened to Ampou at the beginning of the year, but it carries nothing heavie than open trucks yet, and these travel warily. The spring rains play havoc with the mud embankment leaving sleepers airily suspended from the rails which they should carry. So the opening, to attend which a Weiyuan came from Canton, is postponed until the autumn, that is, until the rains are over for the year. Meanwhile the exchequer has run dry. The capital which was to complete the whole line is already used up in the making of the embankment the purchase of material and rolling-stock, the building of a few stations, etc. What the etcetera covers, investors would very much like to know. Dollers 800,000 are asked for to complete the line, and when accounts are squared it will be seen how far the actual expenditure will be below that of the English firm which was first talked of in connection with it. The finish and durability of the present work will not compare with these qualities in the turn out of even a second-class foreign firm. And the total result hitherto is the sowing broadcast through the country of a thoroughgoing distrust of Japanese methods and workmanship.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

### Successful Trials.

### THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR COAST DEFENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The first period of the Naval manœuvres, the object of which was to test the new mobilisation arrangements of the Reserve divisions and the effectiveness of the coast defences, terminated on Saturday. It is understood that the results are most satisfactory.

## POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

In the Polo match at Hurlingham between England and Ireland, the former scored seven and the latter three.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

### England Retains the Cup.

### THE DOHERTYS VICTORIOUS.

In the tennis tournament, the Dohertys beat th Americans Ward and Little by 3 to 1.

Great Britain thus retains the Davis Cup.

## THE AFFRAY AT TANTAH.

### Many Arrests.

Thirty-five Egyptians have been arrested in connection with the affray at Tantah.

## KING HAAKON'S CORONATION.

### Departure of The Prince of Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Norway to represent King Edward at King Haakon's coronation.

## END OF THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

### Badshah Khan's Brother Submits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The following Press communique has been issued:—It is reported from Chakdara that Mian Gul Jan and the recalcitrant Dir Khans have made public submission to Badshah Khan, the Khan of Dir, and have acknowledged him as their Chief. The forces which were marching against the Dir State are being dispersed to their homes.

## INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

### Lady Minto's First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will hold the first meeting of the Indian Nursing Association on Tuesday the 19th June at Viceragal Lodge at 5 p.m. Her Excellency will visit Ripon Hospital on Wednesday the 20th June leaving Viceregal Lodge at 10-30 a. m.

## THE RECALCITRANT HILLMEN AT BASHAHR.

### Defying Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The position at Bashahr is unsatisfactory. The people have retired into the forests above their village and there await further developments. The police have decided to occupy the village, but in the meantime some of the ringleaders have absconded and though rewards have been offered for their arrest nothing is known of their whereabouts.

## CONVICTED FOR GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18

The other day a man named Shallcross was sentenced by the District Magistrate of Howrah to two months' simple imprisonment for injuring a man named Cook by firing a revolver at him in a liquor shop. G. E. Maugey who accompanied Shallcross to the liquor shop was to-day sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment for giving false evidence in favour of Shallcross.

## FAILURE OF CALCUTTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

### Immediate Improvement Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

It is expected the failure of the electric current at Calcutta will altogether cease from Thursday. The current is somewhat hampered by rain and owing to some of the underground feeder cables being cut off the pressure in the business quarter to-day has been low, but decided improvement is anticipated immediately.

## CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

### Bombay Returns Falling Off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The official return of the sales of Bengal Opium held to end June 1906 gives the actual sales as Rs. 1,69,16,200 or Rs. 20.66,200 better than the estimate. The return for Bombay opium is to end of May 1906, actual sales in this case being Rs. 3,94,500 or Rs. 2,05,500 worse than the estimate.

## CYCLONIC STORM AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A storm signal has been hoisted in the river stations since yesterday indicating the existence of a small cyclonic storm in the Bay which probably will reach and cross the Coast, east of a line joining Chittagong and False Point.

## DEATH OF LADY JENKINS' BABY.

### Funeral at Kirkee

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Lady Jenkins' little baby. It was thought on Sunday that a recovery was probable, but a relapse occurred, during the night which ended fatally. Everyone will unite in sincere sympathy with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins in their great bereavement.

POONA JUNE, 18.

Our Poona correspondent writes:—

The infant daughter of Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins passed away this morning at Ganeshkhind, Lady Jenkins being the guest of Lord Lamington and staying there with her infant baby. The little girl was suddenly taken ill and yesterday the case was very hopeless. The patient was treated by Doctor Coghill, the House Surgeon, and afterwards Colonel Burke, the Civil Surgeon, was called in. Both had done their duty all Sunday and the night at Government House was fraught with the gravest anxiety for the little one whose advent into the world, three months and twenty-eight days ago brought upon the happy parents the first flash of a joyful inheritance.

Early yesterday morning, however, the bitterest sorrow was theirs, for at three o'clock the baby succumbed to the internal disorder by which she had been attacked. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins have the deepest sympathy of all who knew how passionately fond they were of their only child, and foremost amongst their truest sympathisers was His Excellency the Governor whose floral tribute was more than pathetic, the pretty cross of snowy flowers bearing a touching inscription, "With the deepest sympathy at the loss of my God-daughter. Lamington."

The funeral took place at the Kirkee Cemetery this evening and was attended by His Excellency and all the members of his Staff. Among the mourners were the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Mr. J. DuBoulay, Dr. Coghill, Captains Meynell and Gray, Major Lee, Military Secretary, and the Native A. D. C.

The Governor arrived at the cemetery under an escort accompained by Captain Gray A. D. C. at half past four, and at five the Government House carriage conveying the little coffin, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Captain Meynell drew up at the cemetery gates where the Governor and the rest of the gathering were in waiting. The coffin was carried to the grave by Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Captain Meynell, the mournful procession being headed by the Chaplain of Kirkee, the Lord Bishop of Bombay and his domestic Chaplain.

Burial service was conducted by the Bishop. Among the wreaths were those from Lord Lamington, Mr, and Mrs, Muir Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. DuBoulay, the Members of the Governor's Staff, Captain Meynell, Mr. and Mrs. Hartless, Mr. and Mrs. Cooks and one "with Elsie's heartfelt sympathy."

## THE COCAINE CASE AT POONA.

### Appealable Fine Imposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

Further hearing of the cocaine case against Ruckmoodin Kaproodin was heard before Mr. Simcox. District Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Wadia, barrister, argued the case that Bangalore and Bellary were in unrestricted areas and that duty was paid when cocaine arrived in Bombay. He further said whether a permit was necessary or not, on a parcel coming through the Bombay Post Office duty must have been and paid necessary charges would have been made. In the absence of this the consignment would have been confiscated. Cocaine was sent from one unrestricted area to another and what charge could there be against the accused. Was the charge against the accused on importing, exporting or transporting? If it was on importing the accused is not guilty. There was no offence of importing if duty had been paid and there were two essentials on importing: there ought to be any breach of the Tariff Act and no payment of duty and no permit. The accused, the Counsel continuing urged, could not be charged with exporting, or even transporting duty in this case having been paid. The accused had a right to import, it would have been quite impossible for the accused during the period of transit to have obtained a permit from the several Collectors through whose district the consignment passed. The prosecution may wish to stand by section 47 of the Abkari Act. There was however evidence that the accused was not in possession of the consignment but the Railway Company. Had the accused got out of the train he was guilty of transportation. The declaration of consignment had been made by the accused who did not specify any particular route to the Railway Company that consignment should pass through.

Coming to the price of the parcel despatched there was not of much importance. The only offence that could be charged was of importing and was one on all fours with the case that had been recently sent up by one of the Presidency Magistrates to the High Court which raised similar issues and the accused is this case should get off in the same way as in the Bombay case.

Mr. Proctor for the prosecution held that the consignment should have had necessary permits similar to consigments passing from Native States into British territory. This was not done.

Mr Wadia said it would be monstrous to obtain permits from every Collector of District through which the consignment passed. There was nothing in the legislation to show that this was necessary.

The District Magistrate said:—Deal with the accused under section 43 of the Abkari Act and fine him Rs. 51, to which notice of appeal was given by the accused's Counsel. Order was made for the cocaine that was previously ordered to be confiscated to be kept pending the appeal.

## MR. TIMOL'S COMPLAINT AGAINST A TRAINER.

### Record of the Case Called by High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

An application was made to their Lordships, Justices Holmwood and Miller to-day on behalf of Mr. E. A. Timol for a rule against the Chief Presidency Magistrate calling on the latter to show cause why the petitioners complaint against Donald Greenhalgh, a trainer, for attempted extortion and criminal intimidation should not be entertained. Their Lordships sent for the records in the first instance.

## PRINTERS UNION IN CALCUTTA.

### Starts with Useful Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

On Saturday evening the recently formed Printers Union presented a joint address to the President and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer thanking them for the services rendered in bringing to a successful termination the strike of printers at Messrs. Thacker Spink's press. The Union which was only started a few days ago numbers several thousands.

## DISTRESS IN BUNDELKHAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A Bundelkhand Correspondent writing to the "Statesman" from Jhansi on 16th instant gives a deplorable account of the agricultural distress prevailing there. Famine is impending, nearly 60 per cent of the cattle have died of starvation, small-pox and cholera have claimed many victims, and wells and tanks have dried up.

## ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM.

### Proposed Deputation to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

Nothing is yet definitely settled about the departure to Kabul of a deputation from the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore. The position is that a deputation has asked permission from the Amir to approach his Highness with a view to invite further help for the building fund of the Islamia College in Lahore, and to request an advance of ten years' allowance. But everything depends on the Amir's permission.

## COURT-MARTIAL AT RAWALPINDI.

### A Gunner Heavily Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Rawalpindi Gunner William Sneap, 13th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, was found guilty of having wounded Corporal Arthur William Deacon, of the same Battery, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm and sentenced to penal servitude for five years. The sentence has been confirmed by Sir Bindon Blood, and approved by the Government of India.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### THE ZULU REBELLION.

London, June 2.—M'Pikiwa, who is an induna of the rebel chief Sigimandi, has, together with two headmen and 70 others, surrendered to Colonel Mackenzie. An offer made by the native chief Silwana to raise 1,000 men to assist in quelling the rebellion has been accepted by the Government.

### TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

#### A FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

#### RUSSIAN SOLDIER KILLED.

London, June 2.—Advice from Tiflis, in Transcaucasia, state that some Turks were caught while in the act of cutting wood on the Russian side of the frontier. Turkish soldiers intervened in the disturbance which followed. Shots were exchanged between them and the Russian frontier guards, and one of the latter was killed.

### "ODYSSEUS" INCIDENT.

#### PORTE PAYS COMPENSATION.

The Turkish Government has paid £350 to the owners of the German sailing ship "Odysseus," as compensation for the detention of the vessel at Kavok, a seaport, twelve miles from Constantinople, in the early part of last month.

### THE KRUPP MILLIONS.

#### HEIRESS MARRIES A PENNILESS NOBLEMAN.

London, June 2.—It is announced that Miss Bertha Krupp, who is the heiress of the late Herr Krupp, and carries on the great gunmaking and steel works in Germany that belonged to him, is to be married to Herr Bohlen Halbac. Miss Krupp has an annual income of £1,000,000, while her future husband is a penniless nobleman, who holds the position of secretary to the Prussian Legation at the Vatican.

### THE TINNED-MEAT SCANDAL.

#### INCREASE IN AUSTRALIAN SALES EXPECTED.

London, June 2.—Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, in a letter to the newspaper, states that Australia cans only the best meat, under the strictest Government supervision. He, therefore, anticipates that the American revelations respecting the packing business in that country will cause a considerable increase in Australian sales.

### FRISCO REFUGEES FLOODED OUT.

#### CANADIAN HELP ACCEPTED.

London, June 2.—The contribution of £20,000 offered by Canada for the relief of the sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake has been at length accepted. President Roosevelt, who officially refused to accept any outside assistance at the time, has acquiesced in the money being sent to the people whom it is intended to benefit through local, not Federal, channels.

### AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

Melbourne, May 30.—Mr. Deakin has written to the State Governments asking them what they intend to do in regard to guaranteeing to take a certain volume of cold-storage space from the Company which secures the Australian-English mail contract. Speaking on the subject to-day he said: "I have received interim communications from them stating that they are considering the suggestion and consulting the public bodies concerned. The Tasmanian Ministry, however, has declined to have anything to do with the scheme for the curious reason that it does not think anyone ought to take such action."

Melbourne, May 31.—Tenders for the proposed new Australian-English mail service closed to-day. Mr. Ewing, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, who is administering the Postal Department, said this afternoon: "Several tenders have been received, and others are still expected. They will be opened to-morrow morning by Mr. Scott, Secretary to the Postal Bureau, and no information respecting them will be made public until they have been carefully examined and submitted to Cabinet. The conditions of tender preclude Ministers disclosing the names of any tenderers, except with their consent."

Melbourne, June 1.—The tenders received for the next Australian-English mail service were opened by Mr. Scott, Secretary to the Postal Bureau, this morning. Mr. Ewing, M. H. R., who is at present administering the Postal Department, subsequently stated that several tenders were received, but he would not disclose anything about them. The tenders will be discussed by the Cabinet on Tuesday next.

### RUBBER SEEDS FOR NEW GUINEA.

Melbourne, May 29.—Mr. Staniforth Smith, while in the Malay States, on his recent trip, heard of numerous inquiries being made from various quarters for Para rubber seeds. He thereupon gave an order, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, for a consignment for New Guinea. On returning to Melbourne, his action was endorsed by the Prime Minister, and Mr. Smith was asked to supply particulars as to the preparation of a nursery in New Guinea for planting, and also as to transportation. These particulars were given and forwarded to the officials in New Guinea. The Director of Agriculture of the Federated Malay States has been requested to send the seed as soon as possible, which will be about September next. It is understood that the nursery will be formed on some Government land in the neighbourhood of Samarai. No difficulty is anticipated in the cultivation of Para rubber in New Guinea.

## THE FAR EAST.

### Control of the Customs.

### RIVAL INTERESTS IN TIBET.

### THE HUNAN FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 25.

The Imperial Rescript, issued as a result of the representations made by the Ministers at Peking, and providing that the recent appointments of T. E. Tieh Liang and Tang Shao-yi as supreme Chinese heads of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service shall not take effect for the present, is generally welcomed, on the principle that what is already well is best left alone as long as possible. In any other light than that, what has happened since the promulgation of the famous Decree on the 9th inst. is neither very important nor very conclusive. The routine of the Service has not been disturbed in any way; in fact except through the newspapers the foreigners engaged in it have had no intimation of any changes that were to happen in consequence of the ultimate control passing from one Chinese department of State to another. The most remarkable feature of the whole incident has been the complete silence of Sir Robert Hart.

The incident is closed "for the present." There is much virtue in that final phrase which appears to be part of the Rescript. But whether it is there or not in actual words, it is quite certain that the cancelling at this time of these particular appointments does not end the matter indefinitely. That it is altogether premature for China to attempt to take over the direct management of the Customs Service, the entire revenue from which is practically absorbed in payment of the interest on her foreign indebtedness, everyone is agreed, China herself, as we believe, included. Since the money has to be found, the Customs with its efficient and easily-working machinery forms the readiest and best method of providing it, and, weakly foolish as the Chinese Government often shows itself, it has sufficient business shrewdness not to interfere with its most certain source of income. It has been suggested that it is desired to divert the resources of the Customs to military purposes, but it is not shown how the appointment of two high officials to more direct relations with the Service was to bring about the transference. When the foreign bills came in for settlement as usual the money would have to be forthcoming from somewhere, or, as soon as default had been made, then would be the time for vigorous denunciation and protest. Both would come and be effective, and the Government at Peking knows it, and is wise accordingly.

### RIVAL INTERESTS IN TIBET.

The Vice-Imperial Resident of Lhassa, whose headquarters are at Hsining, in Kansu province, has reported to the Waiwupu that the Russian officials on the Mongolian frontiers having signified their intention to send a military officer with forty Cossacks to act as an escort for the Dalai Lama when he leaves Hsining for Lhassa, the British authorities in India have now stated their intention to send a similar force to the Kansu Tibet borders to receive the Buddist Pontiff when he enters Tibet, and escort him to Lhassa. The Waiwupu, accordingly, is urged by the Vice-Imperial Resident to ask, the British and Russian Governments to abstain from sending the escorts in question, as the Dalai Lama will be safe enough from harm under the protection of the Chinese guards which will be furnished him in deference to his high position. At the same time the Emperor is asked to issue a peremptory Rescript commanding the Dalai Lama to delay no longer his return to Lhassa under pain of severe Imperial displeasure.

### THE FLOODS SUBSIDING.

While from all over the south of China there comes news of unprecedented floods and terrible sufferings, it appears that the worst is over. The Viceroy himself has been up the river visiting in person some of the damaged dykes in the Kwangtung province and every effort is being put forth to repair the ravages of the flood and to meet the most pressing needs of the suffering people. In one way the present generation are much better off than their forefathers. The use of steam has brought food and assistance of all kinds within their reach days before this would have been possible under the old regime and they must see the advantages therefore of introducing the inventions of the West. Meanwhile it is good to be able to record that the floods are subsiding all through the province and it is hoped that the worse is over. The people seem to have taken these calamities with their accustomed stoicism and there are not any reports of special trouble or special stealing. Indeed the condition of the provinces seems at present to be more restful than was the case a couple of years ago. It is quite a new thing for the Viceroy to go personally and visit the scenes of disaster, which are not infrequent in China and this act of his will do much, perhaps, to remove the feelings of irritation against him on account of his action in imprisoning those who had opposed his wishes in regard to the management of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The Chinese are very susceptible in this regard, and both by nature and tradition, are wont to value much beyond its intrinsic value any self-sacrifice on the part of their officials on the people's behalf.

### THE PACIFIC TRADE.

In reference to the reported issue by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha of 30 Million yen in debentures in London for the purchase of the five Pacific Mail steamer the "Iiji Shimpo" has had an interview with the directors of the Japanese steamship Company, and has elicited the following information. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is now building three steamers at Nagasaki for the extension of their Pacific trade. At the same time the company had an offer from Mr. Harriman, on the occasion of his recent visit to Japan, to dispose of the "Manchuria, Siberia, China, Korea, and Mongolia," all vessels belonging to the Pacific Mail Company. Later negotiations were opened with Mr. Harriman with a view to purchasing the steamers, but as no satisfactory terms could be arranged Mr. Shiraish the manager, was sent to San Francisco to conduct negotiations on the spot. When the proposed sale of the steamers became known to the American public, both the Press and politicians attacked Mr. Harriman and those concerned with the Pacific Mail for their alleged want of patriotism. Owing to this circumstance, negotiations were temporarily suspended, and Mr. Shiraishi proceeded to London on business. Upon the opening of Congress Mr. Harriman asked the American Government for a subsidy for the Pacific trade, as the American vessels could not be expected to successfully compete with the German and Japanese lines, both of which are subsidised by their Governments. Mr. Harriman added that in the event of the rejection of his application he might be compelled to dispose of the steamers and the line to foreigners. For a time the Toyo Kisen Kaisha thought that they had been used merely as a tool by Mr. Harriman for obtaining a subsidy, but inasmuch as the transaction, if carried out, would prove very profitable, preliminary to the arrangements have been entered into with a London London syndicate for the issue of 20 million yen in debentures, so that the funds will be available should the transfer be effected.

It having been again reported that Mr. Harriman had decided to dispose of the steamers, Mr. Shiraishi was sent to San Francisco from London. No definite settlement has, however, been arrived at, owing to the temporary dislocation of business at San Francisco subsequent to the earthquake. It is known, however, that Mr. Harriman has declared that in the event of the subsidy being refused by the American Government, the five steamers referred to will be sold to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Probably, no settlement will become to until after the end of the present session of Congress.

## THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINON MACKENZIE and Co., yesterday received the following telegram from their Colombo Agents:—"Monsoon Burst."

## THE KNIGHTS OF ENGLAND.*

The origin of the Knights of England, being lost in the mists of obscurity, has always been a fascinating subject of study amongst mediævalists. But the heralds and record-keepers are not the only people to whom the history of the orders of Knighthood possesses a charm, for such writers as Sir Walter Scott, Harrison Ainsworth, and even Shakespeare, have surrounded the knights with a halo of glory which has made them of absorbing interest even to those for whom genealogy has no particular interest. "The Knights of England"—the two handsome volumes in official scarlet and gold now before us—serve only to increase this interest, although, in a general way, they are little more than a collection of the rolls of the knights from the earliest times. These lists do not appear for the first time, but they are apparently more complete than any we have hitherto seen. But even to those who trace descent from the knights mentioned, the long strings of mere names, generally without any particulars of the motif of their titles, can be but unappetising reading. On the other hand few could fail to enter into the spirit of the ceremony of the Knighthood of the Bath when reading Dr. Shaw's account of the same. In former times an Esquire, on being knighted, underwent the process of bathing as part of the initiatory rites: hence the title of the order. He also underwent vigils, and other ceremonies of religious character, and for centuries this was the only means by which a Knight of the Bath was made. At the same time there was no definitely constituted order of the Bath, and between the ancient Knights of the Bath and the members of the Bath Order founded by George I in 1725 Dr. Shaw fails to find any historical connection. Here is an instructive account of the duties attendant upon becoming a Georgian Knight of the Bath, as given in the original statutes of the Order in 1725.

"His Esquires shall not permit the elected to be seen abroad (i.e., out of the Prince's Chamber) during the evening of his first entry, but shall send to the proper barber to make ready a bathing vessel handsomely lined on the inside and outside with linen, having cross hoops over it, covered with tapestry for defence against the cold air of the night; and a blanket shall be spread on the floor by the side of the bathing vessel. Then the beard of the elected being shaven and his hair cut, the Esquires shall acquaint the Sovereign or Great Master that, it being the time of even-song, the elected is prepared for the bath; whereupon some of the most sage and experienced knights shall be sent to inform the elected and to counsel and direct him in the order and feats of chivalry: which knights being preceded by several Esquires of the king's hold making all the usual signs of rejoicing, having the minstrels playing on several instruments before them, shall forthwith repair to the door of the Prince's Chamber while the Esquires Governors (i.e., the squires of the knight-elect) upon hearing the music shall undress the elected and put him into the bath: and the musical instruments then ceasing to play these grave knights entering into the Chamber without any noise shall severally one after the other kneeling near the bathing vessel with a soft voice instruct the elected in the nature and course of the Bath, and put him in mind that for ever hereafter he ought to keep his body and mind pure and undefiled: and thereupon the knights shall each of them cast some of the water of the bath upon the shoulders of the elected and then retire, while the Esquires Governors shall take the elected out of the bath and conduct him to his pallet bed, which is to be plain and without curtains; and as soon as his body is dry they shall clothe him very warm in consideration that he is to watch that whole night: and therefore they shall then array him in a robe of russet having long sleeves reaching down to the ground and tied about the middle with a cordon of ash-coloured and russet silk, with a russet hood like to an hermit, having a white napkin hanging to the cordon or girdle; and the barber having removed the bathing vessel the experienced knights shall again enter, and from thence conduct the elected to the chapel of King Henry VII (where it is our pleasure that the religious ceremonies relating to the Order shall for the future be constantly performed), and they being there entered preceded by all the Esquires making rejoicings and the minstrels playing before them, during which time wine and spices shall be laid ready for these knights, the Elected and Esquires Governors and the elected having returned thanks to these knights for the great favour of their assistance, the Esquires Governors shall shut the chapel door permitting none to stay therein save the elected, one of the prebendaries of the church of Westminister to officiate, two chandlers to take care of the lights and the verger of the church: where the elected shall perform his vigils during the whole night in orisons and prayers to Almighty God, having a taper burning before him held by one of his Esquires Governors who at the reading of the Gospel shall deliver it into the hands of the elected. Which being read he shall deliver it to one of his Esquires Governors, who shall hold it before him during the residue of divine service; and when the day breaks and the elected hath heard matins or morning prayer the Esquires Governors shall reconduct him to the Prince's Chamber and lay him in bed and cast over him a coverlet of gold lined with corde."

In brief form the histories of the other orders of knighthood are simply told. There are none of the well-known anecdotes told in connection with the more distinguished recipients of these honours, and there are no comments on their use or abuse. All that we learn, or that a work of this kind intends to supply, is the story of the creation and growth of each Order, but, if anything, the work by this fact is enhanced as an historical record—the plain facts being succinctly stated without any picturesque embroidery. The books show a most painstaking earnestness in compilation; and an enormous number of references have had to be made to existing records. In fact the author says: "No words of mine can convey an adequate idea of the welter, chaos, confusion and contradictions of these manuscripts. The names of knights are given with every possible variation, the lists disagree perpetually themselves in the order of the names and the dates assigned to the battles or other occasions on which Knighthoods occur are in the majority of cases totally incorrect. In the attempt to collate these manuscripts and to verify them from extraneous sources I have spent four painful years, and I regard the outcome as the most distressingly unsatisfactory piece of historical work I have ever set my hand to. I freely invite from everyone who uses the book, corrections, additions, or the indication of fresh sources." Nevertheless, genealogists will be grateful to Dr. Shaw for his work, to which frequent references will be made long after his bones have mingled with the dust. The work is not free from onomotological errors, and the orthographical inconsistencies in that part of the work which deals with the Indian Orders are numerous. However, the author is aware that such is the case, but pleads the lack of a convention, and says: "With regard to the spelling of Indian names it may be explained that there is as yet no normal standard or uniform spelling agreed on. Accordingly the spelling followed throughout the text has been that of the Gazette—regardless of the fact that the Gazette is often inconsistent with itself. When a convention has been established it will be easy to remedy this blemish. But in the index the spelling of the place names has been made to conform to that fixed in the last edition of the India Office List." Knowing the difficulties of Eastern onomotology the inconsistencies can be easily forgiven. Lord Cranbrook's name is not Gaythorne-Hardy but Gathorne-Hardy. Sir M. Monier-Williams's name, too, was not Boden. He was Boden's Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. Lord Wenlock, an ex-Governor of Madras, is not the fifth but the third baron. Prince Alexis Dolgorouki does not spell his name with a "y"; nor Count Benckendorff with only one "f." But these details in no way detract from the merit of the work, which, as a matter of fact, is remarkable for its orthographical perfection, considering the thousands of names and titles recorded. In fact the Clarendon Press could have done it no better which is saying much.

*"The Knights of England" by William A. Shaw, Litt. D. Incorporating a complete List of Knights Bachelors dubbed in Ireland, compiled by G. D. Burtchaell, M. A.—2 volumes. Sherratt and Hughes.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### Cricket : Gentlemen of To-day and Yesterday.

### LAWN TENNIS : SURREY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

MR. P.F. WARNER draws attention to the fact that the present years is the centenary of the Gentlemen and Players' match, and suggests that the opportunity might be taken to celebrate the occasion by a banquet, the guests, of course, to consist of the cricketers still with us who have played at Lord's for one side or the others. The first match under the title of Gentlemen v. Players took place at Lord's though not on the present ground on July 7, 8, and 9, 1806, the Gentlemen being given the assistance of the two most noted professionals of those remote days, Lambert and Beldham. Helped in this way, the Gentlemen won the game in a single innings. There was a second match in the same month, but the fixture was not renewed till 1819, the M. C. C. having in the meantime shifted to their present quarters. Whether anything will be done to celebrate the centenary we have not the faintest idea, but a banquet or reception such as Mr. Warner hints at, might draw together the most remarkable company of cricketers ever assembled under one roof.

The extent of time covered by the players still surviving may be judged from the fact that William Nicholson, one of the trustees of the M.C.C. and the best friend Lord's ground ever had—as he saved it from the builders—first played in the match in 1846. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, though a few months' older than William Nicholson, did not appear for the Gentlemen till six 6 years later. These two veteran cricketers, both hale and hearty, despite the weight of more than eighty years, were at the annual meeting of the M.C.C, this month. Harvy Fellows, another survivor of the Fuller Pilch and the Alfred Mynn era of cricket, was in the Gentlemen's eleven at Lord's for the first time in 1847 being then the fastest bowler in England. Herbert Jenner, who died the year before last, was associated with the big match in its very early days, playing first in 1827. Among the professionals, not one so far as we know, is now living who played as far back as Mr. Nicholson's first match, but the famous Surrey play player, William Caffyn, now in his seventy-ninth year, was in the Players' Eleven in 1850, side by side with George Parr, John Wisden, and old William Clarke. Clarke and Wisden, it may be interesting to mention, got the Gentlemen out for scores of 42 and 58, Clarke taking twelve wickets. Another old Surrey bowler, Tom Sherman—still living at Mitcham—is two months older than Caffyn, but he never seems to have been picked for the Players, so that in the present connection he does not count.

Leaving aside the men now before the public and still likely to be chosen for one eleven or the other, the veterans of the match would make a goodly company indeed. Needless to say, W. G. Grace would stand first and foremost. He appeared first for the Gentlemen at Lord's in 1865, and without, we believe, missing a year, played his last match in 1899. Having regard to the length of time he played and the great things he did, his career in the match is unexampled. He made the first of his seven scores of over 100 in 1868, and the last in 1895—that wonderful year in which he renewed the triumphs of his youth and scored 1,000 runs in May. But for sheer bad luck he would in all probability have finished up in 1899 with yet another three-figure innings. He had made 78 and was firmly set when, forgetful of his age and weight J. R. Mason called him for a short run. With W. G. Grace in such a group of cricketers as we are thinking of there would be many men who have left an indelible mark on the history of the game. To mention only some of the most familiar names, among the amateurs, would be E. M. Grace—the most formidable cricketer in England till he found a better than himself in his own family—the Rev. C. D. Marsham, Joseph Makinson, Canon McCormick, Robert Lang—the Cambridge fast bowler of 1862—Lord Cobham (the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton), R. D. Walker, Alfred Lubbock, C. E. Green, A. W. Ridley, Lord Harris, A. P. Lucas, A. J. Webbe, Frank Penn, A. N. Hornby, Alfred Lyttelton, W. W. Read, A. E. Stoddart, Sir T. C. Brien, John Shuter, and A. G Steel. C T Studd, we fancy, is not at the present time in England. Compared with the amateurs, the professionals would as regards numbers, be a modest array, but we might see Alfred Shaw—now, unfortunately, in poor health—James Lillywhite, George Wootton, Pooley, Ephraim Lockwood, Allen Hill, Barlow, Attewell Flowers, Peel, W H Lockwood. Absl, Tom Richardsen, and William Gunn. A photograph even of the men we have mention—and the list could, of course, be largely extended—would form a cricket souvenir of peculiar interest and value.

It is, of course, quite impossible to say in what years the Gentlemen and Players had their best elevens, comparison of cricket teams, though by no means so untrustworthy as a comparison of Derby winners, being largely a matter of individual taste. Limiting ourselves to personal experience, we would venture the opinion that the gentlemen never put a more brilliant eleven into the field at Lord's than in 1878, and that the Players never had a finer all-round side than in 1887. The Gentlemen's team in 1878 consisted of W. G. Grace, A. P. Lucas, Alfred Lyttelton. Edward Lyttelton, Lord Harris, A. N. Hornby, G. F. Grace, A. W. Ridley, George Strachan, A. Appleby and A. G. Steel. The team derived its special strength from the fact that Steel was a better bowler in 1878—his first year in the match—than in any subsequent season. Of this famous eleven all are living except Fred Grace, Strachan, and Appleby. Among the Players who opposed them, however, only Ephraim Lockwood, Barlow, Pooley, and Alfred Shaw survive. The Player in 1887 included batemen of the first rank in Shrewsbury, Gunn, Ulyett, and Barnes, and a wonderful group of bowlers, all of them run-getters as well, in George Lohmann, Briggs, Peel, Flowers, and Bates. Ulyett and Barnes were picked chiefly for their batting, but inasmuch as they were also among the best change bowlers in England, the strength of the attack was enormous. Other elevens practically as strong could no doubt be discovered by studying the records of the match, but these two strike us as having reached high-water mark.

At Surbiton, Saturday was one big disappointment, with the additional nuisance of nobody to blame. Until the afternoon it rained hopelessly, and through the afternoon the lawns, of course, were sodden. Never fast, they become hopelessly slow and tiresomely inaccurate. There was worse to come. Owing to an urgent engagement suddenly assisting, Mr. Wilding telegraphed at the last moment scratching for all events. Mr. S. H. Smith took the challenge cup once again without the great game due to precede possession, a circumstance as irritating to a good sportsman as to the spectators. For the same reason Mr. Riseley could not attain the victory in the Men's Doubles, which, with Mr. Wilding as his partner, was as nearly a certainty as an event can be. When one begins to be a personage in lawn tennis, sudden engagements cease to be personal and becomes public annoyances. Mr. Riseley and Mr.Smith. by divers sacrifices, made vicarious explation for Mr. Wilding's unexpectedness. There was surprise of another kind in the other semi-final double. Mr. McNair is fully ex-erienced. [illegible] ne is strike of the first order. His [illegible] ounger, rather [illegible] minutes ting shots, come back [illegible] gain and again with irritating persistency. Mr. Prebble, too, can be forcible on occasion.

## THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Vlagas presiding.

SELLING RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Consideration was given to a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the sale of the bound volumes of the records of the proceedings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee at Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 per volume, respectively whenever available.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the Standing Committee's resolution be sanctioned.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta did not think the resolution of the Standing Committee a practical one. He thought the price, put on the volumes, to be almost prohibitive. He did not believe anybody wanted the whole volume. If there were any bona fide enquiries coming up for a perusal of their proceedings, the Municipal Secretary would certainly see that every facility was given to the enquiring party. There was a wish in selling their volumes, which might contain certain previleged documents or remarks, objectionable but privileged in their proceedings. He moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Municipal Secretary to see what remarks he had to offer thereon.

The amendment was seconded and was duly carried.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. James MacDonald in accordance with notice given, moved: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation at an early date what measures have been taken by the municipal authorities within the last two years, to remove or lessen the smoke nuisance in the city and suburbs (1) from municipal works, (2) from the Government Dockyard, and (3) from the mills and factories thoroughout the city and suburbs.

Dr. Sukhia, in seconding the proposition, suggested that the bake-houses be also included in the proposition. Mr. MacDonald took up the suggestion.

Mr. Wacha feared that the question of smoke nuisance would end in smoke. The question had been frequently brought off and on before the Corporation, but they had found no practicable remedy for it. The only remedy was that they must have chimneys and they must consume their own smoke.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the mill-owners were too much for Mr. MacDonald. Whenever the Municipality brought prosecutions against mill-owners, the latter always brought expert evidence against them to disprove the change. He knew that smoke acted as a disinfectant also with the exception of the particles therein that were injurious if swallowed. But those particles to a great extent disappeared before reaching the ground. However, he would be glad to see the smoke nuisance abated. He hoped to see the smoke nuisance greatly reduced after the introduction of electric power in Bombay. However, he supported the proposition of Mr. MacDonald spoke several speakers on the proposition and one of them remarked that unless the mills were stopped, the smoke nuisance could not be helped.

Mr. MacDonald's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

RACE BETTING AND THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in accordance with notice given, moved: "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the fact that a large number of full time Municipal employes attend horse races during office hours and he be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in the interest of Municipal service it is not only desirable but essential that some orders should be passed by the Commissioner forbidding Municipal officers and servants from attending race during office hours and from betting at the races or holding any offices in connection with the Turf Clubs on pain of dismissal."

In support of his argument, Dr. Sukhia read the following standing order of the Calcutta Municipality on the question of Municipal officers betting on the racecourse: "The attention of the Chairman has been drawn to gambling transactions which have been carried on by subordinate officers in the service of the Corporation. Apart altogether from the moral aspect of the case, the Chairman is of opinion that an officer, entrusted with the care of property belonging to the Corporation, who deals in betting on the turf to an extent far in excess of his official salary, fails to possess that sense of responsibility which is necessary for the proper discharge of his legitimate duties. When heavy winnings are the result, his salary, and the desire to earn it by honest labour, tend to become matters of comparative unimportance and a proper interest in his work disappears. On the other hand, in the case of losses, there arises an excessive temptation to become dishonest and under any circumstances, his financial worries prevent him from devoting the necessary thought to his duties. Employes must therefore choose either to attend to their work and cease to deal in betting transactions or leave the service of the Corporation. Due notice is now given in order that all may be forewarned. Betting on the turf on the part of an officer in the service of the Corporation is forbidden, where it would involve sums of money which could posses for him more than a trifling interest, having due regard to the amount of his salary. Any neglect on the part of an officer in the strict observance of this order would involve his dismissal.

(Sd) R. T. GREER,
Chairman.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney spoke fervently against the proposition, because, the mover of it had said that bettings of no kind were to be allowed. That meant that even for a single rupee put on by a Municipal servant he was to be dismissed. This appeared to him to be absurd on the face of it. Besides, all that Dr. Sukhia in support of his notice of motion, did was to read out the order of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation which was against the betting at races of any kind.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta hoped, that considering the standing order of the Calcutta Municipality Dr. Sukhia would give up the first portion of his motion, the more so because he feared there was nothing before the Corporation upon which they could make themselves responsible in saying that a large number of their Municipal officers did bet at the races during office hours. He did not consider there was any occasion for them to take the steps as suggested in the motion. He did not want the Corporation to go beyond directing the attention of their Municipal Commissioner to the desirability of having on his own records necessary orders for the guidence of the officers under him. He moved a simple amendment that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the standing order passed by the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn supported the amendment in preference to the original proposition. He could not understand why objection to gambling should be confined to horse-betting only as gambling was of various kinds. He did not think attendance at a horse-race meeting objectionable.

Dr. Sukhia said that his objection was to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the matter in hand, and his intentions would be carried out if the Corporation passed Sir Pherozsha's amendment. He withdrew his own proposition.

The amendment was carried, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

## FOOTBALL.

### THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Despite the shower that fell last evening the City Club met the Parel Gymkhana on the Oval, in connection with the Harwood Football League. The attendance was very meagre, but gradually swelled when there was a break in the rain. During the first half of the game both sides played up well, but the City Club particularly become very dangerous when in front of goal. Several erratic shots at goal were made by the Railway men but their exhibition was an improvement on that which was seen a few days ago. Tom Brewin for the City Club played a sterling game and turned to account a chance which made his side winners. The Parel Gymkhana team made a game fight for superiority, but owing to the wet and slippery ground were not able to maintain a steady defence. The game ended with the City Club scoring one goal to nil.

The following table shows the result to date :—

| Clubs. | P. | W. | L | D. | Goals For | Goals Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Telegraph | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Royal Artillery | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Y M C A | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| Rovers | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| City | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Parel Gymkhana | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

## FAMINE IN INDIA.

### The Affected Areas.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th June give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was light rain during the week in several districts mostly from duststorms. The weather is hot. Extra crops are being cut and cane irrigated. Fields are everywhere being ploughed and prepared for the autumn crops and sowings are in progress in irrigated areas. Scarcity of fodder or water continues in parts of the Allahabad and Agra Divisions and water is also reported to be running short in Almora Aligarah, and Unao. Cholera is abating in Bundelkhand but is bad in Garhwaland cases still occur in Muttra and Jaunpur. Prices of 'food-grains are generally stationary but have fallen in four districts and risen in ten. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 158,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was slight rain in Cawnpore, Jhansi, Muttra and Agra. Harvesting of extra crops ; irrigation of cane ; and preparations and sowings for the autumn harvest continue. The numbers on relief have risen in Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun owing principally to cholera having abated. More village works are being opened as departmental works are closed and gratuitous relief is being extended. The demand for takavi for purchase of bullocks is great. Fodder and water are still very scarce in all districts. Prices of food grains are inclined to rie in Etawah, but are falling in Jhansi and Agra. The numbers on relief are :—Allahabad Division—workers 73,000, on gratuitous relief 59 000 ; Agra Division—workers 10.000, on gratuitous relief 11,000 ; total 158,000.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall of the week was more or less general, except in Delhi, Jullundur, and Amritsar. Prices are practically unchanged ; the price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon and Jullundur and falling in Hissar and Lyallpur. Harvesting of spring and sowing of autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of extra spring and standing autumn crops are good and will be improved by the recent rain. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average except on unirrigated areas in Delhi. The condition of the opium crop in Lahora is good. Cotton has been damaged somewhat by locusts in Hissar ; by kupra, sundi and toka (local names for grasshoppers) in Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot, sugarcane by kiri (an insect) in Sialkot, indigo in Multan by insects, and melons in Ambala by excessive heat. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon. There is no complaint regarding the canal water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rohtak—on works 5,803, dependants 3 622 ; total 12.485. The people are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation reported. The physical condition of the workers is good. Relief mesures are sufficient and the public health is generally good,

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There were slight showers throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan where rain is badly wanted. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated areas is good and on unirrigated average except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it is below average. The outturn of the spring crops is good. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress. The canal water-supply is sufficient except in Swabi. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The Indus river is rising. The condition of cattle is generally good except in certain villages of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Stocks of food grains and fodder are sufficient. Prices, are fluctuating. Prices :—Wheat 15 5 16 to 20 ; maize 16 1-4 to 20 1-2 ; bajra 13 to 14 3-8 and gram 15 3-4 to 19 seers per rupees.

RAJPUTANA.

Light rain fell during the week in Ajmer-Merwara Bundi, Kishengarh, Alwar, Dholpur, and parts of Marwar and Sirohi, but nowhere exceeding 30 cents. Operations for autumn sowings continue. Sugarcane and fodder crops are being irrigated in Ajmer-Merwara and Alwar. The condition of cattle is generaly poor in affected tracts owing to scarcity of fodder. The water supply is failing in hill tracts and in part of Kotah, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Dholpur and Ajmer. Prices are high but have fallen in Bikanir and Ajwar and slightly in Ajmer and Kishengarh. The numbers on famine relief are :—Ajmer-Merwara —36,131 ; in Native States—62 213 ; total 98,344. There was good rain in parts of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikanir on the 10th instant.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer on works 7,576, on gratuitous relief 3,409 total 10,985, Merwara—on works 18,242, on gratuitous relief 6,90—total 25,146. Native States :—Marwar—on work 2,911. on gratuitons relief 1,684, total 4,595, Mewar—on works 2,709, on gratuitous relief 320, total 3,029, Shapura—on works 40.on gratuitous relief 95, total 135. Tonk—on works 3911, on gratuitous relief 602, total 4,513. Jaipur —on work 16,556, on gratuitous relief 862, total 17,428. Kishengarh—on works 3,855, on gratuitous relief 2,881, total 6,736, Alwar—on works 2,789, on gratuitous relief 1,939, total 4,728, Eastern States—on works 15 338, on gratuitous relief 5,766. total 21,044. The numbers have risen chiefly in Mewar, Ajwar, and Karauli and have fallen again in Bharatpur. Prices vary between 11 3-4 seers per rupee in Karauli and 16 1-2 seers in Alwar. Small-pox and cholera are prevalent in some places in Bharatpur and there were 10 deaths from cholera in Ajmer, Merwara, otherwise the public health is generally good. Relief measures are adequate and the physical condition of relief workers is fais to good. Emigrant cattle are returning in considerable numbers.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was partial rain during the week in parts of Gwalior Bundel khand, and Bhopawar. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock is bad in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior ; scarce in Bundelkhand ; and insufficient in parts of Indore. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore and Bagheikhand, are rising in Bhopal, are fluctuating in Jaora, and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general position is unaltered. The numbers on relief are :—Gwalior—on works 47,000, on gratuitous relief 12,000, total 59,000. In Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Panna, Bijawar, Ajaigarh. Chhatarpur, Sarila, and Jaglis—on works 22,200 on gratuitous relief 3,205, total 25,400 grand total 84,400. Prices in Bundelkhand 13 3-16 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues to be hot and cloudy with occasional high winds. Seoni, Saugor, Buldana and Nagpur received from one to one and a half inch of rain, light local showers were also received in all other districts, except Mandla, Narsingpur, Damoh, Balaghat, and Amraoti. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is almost completed, but sowings await advance of the monsoon. Sowing of rice continues in Chhattisgarh and has commenced in the Brahmapuri tahsil of Chanda. The return of emigrants towards Bundelkhand continues unchecked. Labourers are leaving their work on field embankments and private tanks in Bilaspur for field work. The condition of, the people remains satisfactory. Swarms of locusts passed over Hatta in the Damoh district, but proceeded to the west without causing damage. Insufficiency of fodder and water continues in parts of Damoh. Jubbulpore, Chanda, Bilaspur, Akola, and Yeotmal. Fodder is very dear in Wardha and Nagpur. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary and are still equal to or about the warning rates in all districts, except Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsingbpur and Betul : the scarcity level has been reached in Nimar, Wardha, Balaghat, and Bilaspur.

BARODA.

For week ending 2nd June 1906. The numbers on relief are :—on works 3,097, on gratuitous relief 147, total 3 244

The Bombay returns that have already been published.

The numbers on relief were 409,564 an increase of 10,568.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a book-lover I happened to purchase some days ago at a local second-hand book-stall, for a trifling sum of money a very interesting and instructive little book entitled Egonet which, as the writer remarks in his preface, is a collection of papers on literary topics which first saw the light in the pages of the "Academy and Literature." I may observe that the author conceals his personality under the initials "E. G. O." and that the book was published last year by Lane and Co., London and New York.

Will you or any one of the readers of your widely circulated daily kindly take the trouble to inform me as to who the writer of the book in question is as I am always anxious to know the names of writers, whose works amuse and instruct me.—Yours, &c.,

SHAVAKSHAH DADABHOY.

## DARING OUTRAGE BY PATHANS.

### Images Broken in a Hindu Temple.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an appeal preferred by Khadirkhan walad Adamkhan and Madarkhan walad Hazrat Nur, who were in April last convicted by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, of dacoity in a Hindu temple and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and to transportation for life respectively.

The appellants in this case, accused No. 2 and accused No. 5, and five other accused were all Mussulmans and all Pathans except one. Four of them were Pathans from the North-West Frontier, but had been for many years in the South. One belonged to the large town of Hubli in the Dharwar District, and four others also lived at Hubli. One came from Sorab Taluka in the Mysore State ; and two were old men, but appeared to be strong. These seven accused were charged before Mr. Boyd with committing dacoity in the "matth" or large temple at Kekkar. It was alleged that they suddenly surrounded the temple at night on the 27th November 1905, that five of them broke open the front door, entered and broke open another door, one kept watch by the front door, while four used force to the complainant, the chief priest of the temple, and seized or extorted from him and his family their money and ornaments. The five then forced their way into the innermost shrine of the temple, held most sacred by the Hindus, and defiled by the entrance of an alien. There they made havoc of the images and other articles necessary to the local ritual and removed all the silver articles which they found. The rest of the gang remained outside, threw stones and otherwise intimidated people from coming to help or to look on. There being no resistance, the gang got clear away with their booty, travelled fast, mostly at night, and after some adventures crossed the South-East frontier of the district into Mysore. They were ten in number, including one who was made an approver, and two who could not be found. In Mysore, most of the band halted near a village, where two of them were known. Four of them entered it, and exciting suspicion, were arrested. One of them got free and warned the rest. The gang separated and appeared some days later, one by one, in Hubli, where they were arrested. The police in Hubli were waiting for them for various reasons, chiefly owing to a telegram, giving their names. This telegram was based on information given by two of the four, who were arrested at the Mysore village. The Kekkar temple, the Sessions Judge explained, is in the south-west of Kanara District, a few miles from the Arabian Sea : Hubli is about 130 miles west by north ; Irapur village, in Mysore, where the first arrests were made, is about 100 miles to the south of Hubli, of which distance about 70 miles can be done by railway. The gang was said to have started from a place in Mysore, not very far from Irapur, to have walked westwards about 80 miles to the temple and about the same distance back again to Irapur. There they scattered, and the Hubli men got back separately to Hubli, partly by road and partly by rail. On the 4th December, the approver, and on the following day accused No. 1, made full confessions to the Sorab Magistrate, giving the names of the whole gang. The approver, in his evidence, said the gang first meant to rob another temple, but changed their minds, as there were too many people there. Then they marched to Kekar. At the dacoity half the gang remained outside, and he himself, an old hand at house-breaking, went in and stood near the entrance, while four of them went on and broke the inner door. The approver took all the silver things and afterwards broke them up, partly to divide them more easily and partly to disguise them. The property was divided among the gang in the forest a few miles from the scene. There was thick forest throughout the region through which they marched, both coming and returning, and nearly all their movements were made during the night. All the accused were convicted. No. 2 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, No. 3 for six years, Nos. 1 and 7 for nine years each, Nos. 4 and 6 for ten years each, and No. 5, to transportation for life, as he was convicted of dacoity in 1899 and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Mr. Boyd said the sentences were made very heavy, because dacoities were easy in Kanara and must be prevented, and because this one was long premeditated and organised, and a place held sacred by Hindus was defiled.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal of accused No. 2. The appeals of four other accused were dealt with in another case and dismissed. The appeal of accused No. 5 stands over for consideration of sentence of transportation for life passed upon him.

## AN UNFAIR SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation Dr. Sukhia appeared to be discomforted at seeing some officers leaving the Municipal service, and joining the Improvement Trust, and said that the Municipal Commissioner should not allow them to do so. With what reason or sense of justice Dr. Sukhia could have said this it is difficult to conceive. It would be superfluous to say that the action of the Commissioner in allowing officers under him to join more remunerative posts is perfectly justifiable. He surely need not stand in the way of men who have opportunities of larger remunerations offered them by a department that can afford to be extravagant at the people's cost. Because the Municipality, working adequately, economically, does not pay more than it does, its employes should not be prevented from accepting larger payments from a department that works extravagantly or whose standard of payments should be high on account of certain elements under its service having to be highly favoured and therefore highly paid. I think, Sir, things as they go may be taken as all right, and the Municipality need not follow suit in a bad example, though its employes should be allowed to take advantage of that bad example. This question of the improvement Trust's extravagance might draw the Board's as well as Government's attention, who ought to call for, and critically examine each individual case of the Improvement Trust's employes drawing over 100 rupees, as to each one's qualification and merit ; the nature and quantity of work done by each ; by whose recommendation each one was employed ; what is the test, standard and scale, and whether they are justifiable, fair, and economical in fixing salaries so far prevailing. It would be odd to write at any length upon this point of want of economy and perhaps efficiency, so long as the proper authorities' particular attention has not been directly drawn to the matter.—Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

## THE COLABA COTTON BLAZE.

### Only Two-and-a-Half Lakhs Involved.

CONCERNING Sunday's fire in the cotton go-down at Colaba, the following is the official police report;

"On Sunday at about 5 p. m., Dhondoo Bhicaji, a police "ramosey" gave information at the Colaba fire-brigade station that a fire had broken out in the slated go-down owned by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. The fire engine at Colaba turned out immediately, and was closely followed by the Fort engine. Both the engines immediately started work, and as the water-pressure became greater, they could confine the fire to one stack only. This stack, consisting of 8,445 pressed bales of cotton, in block "B" of the go-down was entrusted to Messrs. Ruttensey, Jetha and Company, "muccadums" by Burmukrat Govindrao and six others and to Dhanji Hirjee, also a "muccadum" by Luckmichand Ramchand and five others. The damage, however, was confined to 2,500 or 3,000 bales. The fire when first seen was located in the centre of the stack and was confined to that area. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The exact extent of the damage is not known, but is roughly estimated at two and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The whole property is insured but the names of the Insurance Companies effected, have not as yet been supplied."

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

"There are, no doubt," says the "Lancet," examples of persons who exhibit an idiosyncrasy towards asparagus, and develop unpleasant symptoms after eating it, but on the whole, there is nothing to be said on physiological grounds against moderate indulgence in this very popular vegetable food." We may add that, despite the undoubted presence of bacteria (almost always associated with the de composition of albuminoid substances) in what is vulgarly misnamed aqua pura, taking everything into consideration, we are compelled to admit that an occasional or even matutinal glass of the beverage in question will, pathologically speaking, in nine cases out of ten have no pernicious effect.

Very interesting are the impressions of a lady resident on the visit of the Princess of Wales to India, published in the "Empire Review" : The real thoughts of Indis are a sealed book, writes this lady, but it is no hidden truth that the personality of the Princess coincides with the native woman's idea of the highest beauty. Whiteness of skin is naturally what an Eastern race most admires ; blue eyes and golden hair especially appeal to a race whose own orbs are dark and tresses dusky. Slight and delicate women do not find favour in Oriental eyes. Hence the graceful form of the Princess and her powers of physical endurance charmed and fascinated the people of India. One fact about the Princess that seems to have impressed both the white people and the natives was that no matter at what hour of the morning the Royal train was due, the Princess descended from it finished to the minutest detail of her toilette.

Woman's subjects and women writers occupy an increasingly large proportion of space in our monthly reviews and magazines. Mrs. Mary Higgs contributes a valuable and closely-reasoned article on Mankind in the Making to the June Contemporary and Mrs. Edith Searle Grossmann discusses the decadence of tragedy, in the same number. The Nineteenth Century is fortunate in having among its lady contributors Mrs. Drew, who writes on Mr. Gladstone's library at St. Deniol's, Hawarden.

Mrs. Drew is, of course, able to give many little personal reminiscences associated with her illustrious father and his relationship with books, not known to the general public. Mr. Gladstone was by no means a rabid book-buyer, writes his daughter. Rare books, first editions, and elaborate bindings had no especial attraction for him. A book should be fitly bound. It consists, he liked to remind his friends, like men from whom it draws its lineage, of a body and a soul. Noble works should not appear in mean and worthless dress. So human and personal did a book seem to Mr. Gladstone that it gave him real pain to see it carelessly used or ill-treated—laid open on its face, untidily merked, dog's cared, thumbed. A decent burial he ventured to suggest—not cremation, but interment—for books unsuitable for daily companionship.

Amongst the nine honours schools at Oxford this year, History is an easy first, with 176 candidates, as against 193 last year. There was a time when the School of Literae Humaniores stood first in point of number, but of late the History School has taken premier place. This week ; 143 men are taking Greats a gain of 1 on last year the average number of Greats men in recent years would be about 150. Law is steadily going up the numbers for the last three years being 71, 72, 81. Modern Languages, the baby school, has exactly doubled the number of candidates, there being 6 this year instead of 3. Oriental Languages suffers a decrease of 1, the total number of candidates falling from 3 to 2. There is a slump also in Theology, which stood at 40 two years ago and now only musters 30. English keeps firm the number for 1904 being 5, and 1905, 7. Mathematics experiences a rise from 10, to 24, but Natural Science comes down from 59 to 54. The total number of candidates stands at 534. Last year 539 entered for honours, and in the record years of 1901 the number was 554.

The late Michael Davitt was latterly engaged on the writing of his reminiscences, and in an Irish Australian journal to which he contributed their early publication as a serial under the title of "Form Ballybrack to Jericho" was recently announced. It is to be hoped that he left his autobiography complete, as a personal narrative of such a striking, eventful, and [illegible]eriegated career can hardly fail to be a notable addition to contemporary literature.

No living scientist owes so little to State patronage and assistance as Sir William Huggins, who, in his eighty-third year, was present on Wednesday as a member of the Commission of Visitors, at the annual visitation of the Royal Observatory. Exactly half a century ago he took up his residance at Tulse-hill, and in his garden Built the modest observatory in which he and Lady Huggins were destined to lay the foundations of that wonderful science of astrophysics which has enabled astronomers to see elements present in our own earth—iron, sodium, magnesium, hydrogen—in the absorbent vapours surrounding the immeasurably distant stars. Other triumphs of Sir William have been the invention of a method of viewing the mysterious prominences of the sun without waiting for a solar eclipse and the determination of the velocity of the fixed stars in the line of science.

A good horse cannot be a bad colour, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colours. Has a grey ever won the race ? or a dun or a skewsabald or a piebald ? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type ? Quite black thoroughbreds are rare ; white, still more so ; grey, uncommon, even among the less exalted of public performers. The Stud Book would not bear out these statements where colours uncommon on the racecourse are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the Stud Book to find his purchase pictured as a chestnut, and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners ; less certain as to what colour may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries as grey, roan, or chestnut.

According to a contemporary, a policeman in Regent-street who was wheeling two lost children in a perambulator "blushed readily when he passed his inspector." The reason is not far to seek, for the account goes on "the babes gazed contentedly at him all the whole sucking milk from their bottles." A thirsty soul evidently, this constable, but no wonder he blushed.

A story is told of a lately-deceased member of Parliament that when touring his constituency at the time of an election he met with a voter who proved a perfect type of British obstinacy. Neither expostulations nor arguments sufficed to move him. At length the man's patience broke down. "I'll tell you what it is, Mr.—he exclaimed, "I'd sooner vote for the devil than for you. The sanvity of the member was undisturbed. "Well he remarked, in the unavoidable absence of your friend, perhaps I may rely on your support?

An epigram can sometimes be compared to a recipe ; is can never be turned out by a machine.

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My old familiar friend !
How deep my grief no words can tell,
That Time should bring an end
To intercourse begun in youth,
When first I blindly groped for truth.

No more shall childhood learn
What debts it owes to you.
Or probe the secrets of the churn,
Or analyse the shoe,
Or find how many bepsts there are
Condensed within a tiny jar.

No more shall timed fair
With startled little cries,
See unsuspected dangers where
You turn your plaisd eyes ;
Nor praise a brave protector's might
Who slyly stimulates their fright.

Farewell ! Your day is past,
And only now and then
Your frame in bone shall be recast
To show to coming men
The progress made in learning how
To make the word supplant the cow.

A. W. B.


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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE decision of the authorities to suppress the mounted infantry schools at Bulford, in Ireland, and at Malta requires further explanation. It caused much surprise and a good deal of natural disapointment amongst those who have so keenly interested themselves in this eminently useful work. The assumption was natural that the step was dictated by considerations of economy only, and it might seem justifiable in view of the desperate efforts which are being made to save money everywhere. The total cost of the staff of the mounted infantry schools upon the estimates of the present year is £12,850, being £350 more than in 1905-6. More than half of this sum is absorbed by the wages of ex-soldiers, who act as cooks, waiters, fatiguemen, clerks to quartermaster, and in other capacities, and who have rendered very useful service in this way. A large number of them are now likely to be dispossessed, and, when all has been does that is contemplated, it cannot be said that the saving effected will weigh very heavily in the scale. We are loth to conclude that the authorities are moved only by the purpose of saving money. This would be a serious reflection upon them and it seems, perhaps, reasonable to conclude that they are attempting to accommodate a possible saving of money with a change of policy which may present itself to them in a favourable light. Indeed, we believe it is intended that battalion shall train thein own mounted infantry in most cases, sections being formed in each battalions of the Line and the Foot Guards, and the cobs from the suppressed schools being distributed for the purpose.

Are we, then, to assume that there is foreshadowed some new direction of thought in regard to the mounted infantry? Upon this matter some light is very desirable. The mounted infantry regulations leave no doubt that the necessity has long been recognised of providing a force of infantry which should be capable of co-operating with cavalry and horse artillery when required, and at the same time of supplying with a nucleus of elected officers and men, trained to act rapidly, as many infantry battalions as possible. Sir Edward Hutton and other energetic officers took up the matter, and official recognition was won for the new force in February, 1888, when directions were issued for the organisation and training of companies of mounted infantry, composed of detachments from regiments serving in the United Kingdom, and an organisation suitable to the conditions was drawn up by Sir Edward Hutton, to whom the conduct of the system thus initiated was given. A great deal of splendid work has been done by the mounted infantry since that time which has won the admiration of foreign soldiers, and little by little a system of organisation has been built up at Aldershot and elsewhere, which, with no great expense and without adding to the existing cadres of the Army, has furnished the companies of mounted infantry deemed desirable. Thus has a cheap mounted force been provided.

There are those, we know, who think that the specialised work of the Mounted Infantry Schools has tended to create a separate arm of the Service, and who believe that the mounted infantry might yet become identified with the cavalry, just as the old dragoons were. This view is, indeed, expressed by Brigadier-General A. W. Thorneycroft in the latest issue of the "Cavalry Journal." He says that to take away from a brigade of infantry twenty-eight officers and 669 other ranks, the very pick of the battalions, and hand them over to the cavalry is not the best organisation, but rather a disorganisation, leaving the infantry brigades absolutely to their own resources, on foot and without a mounted scout of any sort. The Mounted Infantry Training, 1904, says that mounted infantry will frequently find themselves the only mounted troops with bodies of infantry, and, answering the question as to where these mounted troops are to come from, General Thorneycroft says from the mounted infantry of the infantry brigades. We have often been told that the purpose of mounted infantry is to assist cavalry, and are not aware that the intention has been changed. Without disputing the value of mounted infantry to the arm of their origin and to which they belong, it must be recognised that our cavalry are below the adequate comparative strength, and that it is most essential to provide for expansion of the mounted forces. Mounted infantry are cheap, and we do not think any saving will be effected by doing the work with the infantry units, where it might not be done so well, we fear, as in the schools. Hence it is particularly desirable that the real object should be disclosed.

If Mr. Haldane seeks economy in Army matters, we would warn him once again that he cannot hope to discover it in any reduction of thespecial branches of the Service without doing serious damage and encountering the most justifiable and strenuous opposition. Mounted forces are more than ever recognised as essential to armies in the field, and the Inspector of Cavalry has only recently shown the imperious necessity for expansion. The artillery who are threatened, are an indispensable arm of the forces, deprived of which in proper strength we cannot engage in war without incurring most serious dangers, while the want of an adequate supply of guns will deprive us of any reasonable prospect of success in our operations. Artillery officers are well aware that we have not now a sufficient complement of batteries, and nothing but indignation could be aroused by any measure of retrenchment in that direction. We were the first to draw serious attention to the measures contemplated in this regard, and we are glad to find our protest supported in many quarters. As to the reduction of the infantry, such a measure could only affect the establishments at home, and it could be brought about only by maintaining an organisation which would provide for rapid expansion in war. It is essential that the right system should be laid down, and that the skeleton organisation should be ready, while, beyond that, the measures for filling the framework must all be foreseen. Upon this condition alone can any reduction be made. Our recent experience in Egypt shows plainly enough that we must be ready for sudden calls, and should indicate to Mr. Haldane that we had already gone too far in cutting down the garrison, while we had made a serious error, from the point of view of prestige, which is so important in Oriental eyes, in reducing the stature of the commnand. False economy was at the root of the changes.

The incident which occurred at the dinner of the Royal Geographical Society is an unusual one nowadays, but we feel sure that Sir Edmund Fremantle will have the entire sympathy of the Naval Service in his protest, and not a little approval from the country as well. Sir George T. Goldie, who presided must have felt that he was doing something not altogether appropriate or customary, since he excused his action in placing the representative of the Army first, because he considered it was in regard to the land forces that there was the greatest anxiety. This explanation, however appeared to be less real than that connected with the presence of the Under Secretary of State for War. Neither reason is sufficient. Indeed, as Sir Edmund Fremantle accurately stated the case if it came to be a question between the Secretary of State for War himself and a midshipman, the latter should be the first to reply to the toast of the Services. The gallant and experienced admiral able to remind Sir George Goldie that some years ago similar mistake had been made at a great public dinner, at which the Duke of Connaught presided, I sent, he said a note to his Royal Highness, who immediately corrected it and apologised for the mistake. In the circumstances Sir Edmund Fremantle very properly declined to respond on behalf of the Navy, which had been, however inadvertently, slighted by the authorities for the toast list and the chairman in the course he took. Those who remember the difficulties which had to be surmounted some five and twenty years ago, before the Sea Service was accorded its undoubted rights in this respect, and how, indeed, it was not until his Majesty most graciously took the matter in hand that those rights were accorded, will appreciate to its full extent what the Navy owes to Sir Edmund Fremantle for protesting against any deviation from the now usual and proper method of proposing and receiving the toast of the Protective Services of the Realm.

The visit of Sir Redvers Buller to Aldershot was quite a notable event, for he had not been at our chief military station since he relinquished the command there, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted was a sure mark of the real regard in which the gallant soldier is regarded by the Army at large. As quartermaster-general, and afterwards when in command at Aldershot, he did a great work of reorganisation, and it may be said with truth that the success with which the business of transport and supply was generally conducted in South Africa was the fruit of the good work done by him and by those who were concerned with him. The good soldier's hold upon the Army is of a personal character, and wherever he goes he finds that soldiers with few exceptions have the warmest regard for him. This was distinctly the note of the visit which he paid to Aldershot with Lady Audrey Buller to open the International Bazaar.


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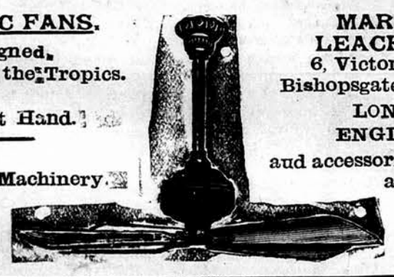

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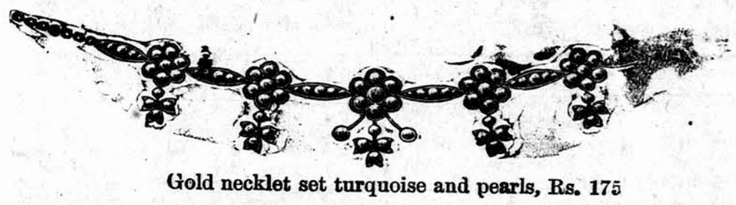

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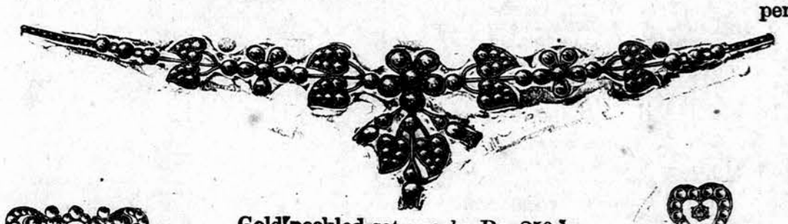

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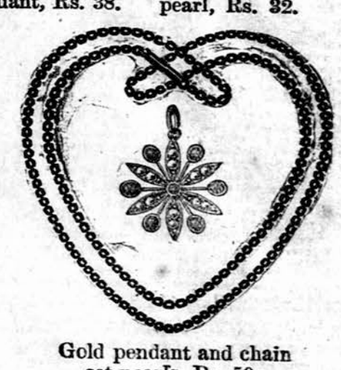

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Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

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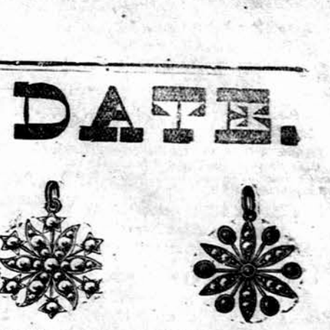

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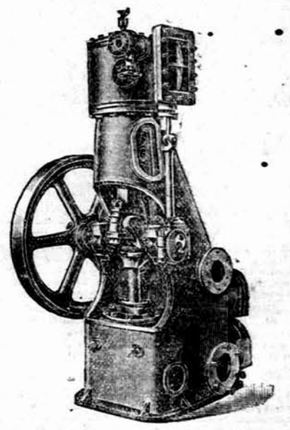

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